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FIRST EDITION

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FROM WASHINGTON.

The Grand Rush to Hear Sumner's Speech.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—As early as 11 o'clock this morning the galleries of the Senate were densely crowded, the occupants being attracted thither to hear Mr. Sumner speak on the San Domingo question Many were unable to obtain even standing room at the doors. There was an unusually large number of privileged persons on the floor.

As soon as the preliminary business of the sitting was disposed of, Mr. Sumner obtained the floor, and proceeded to address the Senate as follows:—

Mr. Sumner's Speech.

Mr. President, entering again upon this discussion I perform a duty which cannot be avoided. I wish it were otherwise, but duty is a taskmaster to be obeyed. On evidence now before the Senate, it is plain that the navy of the United States, acting under orders from Washington, has been engaged in measures of violence and of belligerent intervention, being war without the authority of Congress An act of war without authority of Congress is no common event. This is the simplest statement of the case. The public business is aggravated when it is considered that the declared object of this violence is the acquisition of foreign territory, being half an island in the Caribbean sea; and still further, that this violence has been employed, first, to prop and maintain a weak ruler, himself a usurper, upholding him in power that he might sell his country; and, secondly, it has been employed to menace the Black Republic of Hayti.

Such a case cannot pass without inquiry. It is too grave for silence. For the sake of the navy, which has been the agent; for the sake of the administration under which the navy acted; for the sake of republican institutions, which suffer when the Great Republic makes itself a pattern of violence; and for the sake of the Republican party, which cannot afford to become responsible for such conduct, the case must be examined on the facts and the law, and also in the light of precedent, so far as precedent holds its torch. When I speak for republican institutions, it is because I would not have our great example weakened before the world and our good name tarnished. And when I speak for the Republican party, it is because from the beginning I have been the faithful servant of that party and aspire to see it strong and triumphant. But beyond all these considerations is the commanding rule of justice, which cannot be disobeyed with impunity.

QUESTION STATED.

The question which I present is very simple. It is not whether the acquisition of the island of San Domingo, in whole or part, with a population foreign in origin, language, and institutions, is desirable; but whether we are justified in the means employed to accomplish this acquisition. This question is essentially preliminary in character and entirely independent of the main question. On the main question there may be difference of opinion—some thinking the acquisition desirable and others not desirable; some anxious for empire, or at least a *sanitarium* in the tropics, and others more anxious for a black Republic, where the African race shall show an example of self-government by which the whole race may be uplifted; some thinking of gold mines, salt mountains, hogsheads of sugar, bags of coffee, and boxes of cigars; others thinking more of what we owe to the African race. But whatever the difference of opinion on the main question, the evidence now before us shows too clearly that means have been employed which cannot be justified. And this is the question to which I now ask the attention of the Senate.

REASON FOR INTEREST IN THE QUESTION.

Here, sir, I venture to relate how and at what time I became specially aroused on this question. The treaty for the annexation of the Dominican people was pending before the Senate, and I was occupied in considering it, asking two questions—first, is it good for us? and secondly, is it good for them? The more I meditated these two questions I found myself forgetting the former and considering the latter; or rather the former was absorbed in the latter. Thinking of our giant strength, my anxiety increased for the weaker party, and I thought more of what was good for them than for us. Is annexation good for them? This was the question on my mind when I was honored by a visit from the Assistant Secretary of State, bringing with him a handful of despatches from St. Domingo.

Among these were despatches from our consular agent there, who signed the treaty of annexation, from which it distinctly appears that Baez, while engaged in selling his country, was maintained in power by the navy of the United States. That such was the official report of our consular agent, who signed the treaty, there can be no question, and this official report was sustained by at least one other consular despatch. I confess now my emotion as I read this painful revelation. Until then I had supposed the proceeding blameless, although precipitate, I had not imagined any such terrible and indefensible irregularity.

These despatches became more important as testimony when it appeared that the writers were personally in favor of annexation. Thus, then, it stood that, on the official report of our own agents we were engaged in forcing upon a weak people the sacrifice of their country. To me it was apparent at once that the acquisition of this foreign territory would not be respectable or even tolerable, unless by the consent of the people there, without force on our part. The treaty was a contract, which, according to our own witnesses, was obtained through a ruler owing power to our war vessels. As such it was beyond all question a contract obtained under duress, and therefore void, while the duress was an interference with the internal affairs of a foreign country, and therefore contrary to that principle of non-intervention which is now a rule of international law.

As this question presented itself, I lost no time in visiting the Navy Department, in order to examine the instructions under which our naval officers were acting and also their reports. Unhappily these instructions and reports were too much in harmony with the other testimony, so that the State Department and Navy Department each contained the record of the deplorable proceedings, and still they pressed the consummation. I could not have believed it, had not the evidence been explicit. The story of Naboth's Vineyard was revived.

Violence begets violence, and that in St Domingo naturally extended. It is with nations as with individuals—once stepped in, they go forward. The harsh measure by which the independence of the Black Republic of Hayti was rudely assailed came next. It was another stage in belligerent intervention. As these things were unfolded, I felt that I could not hesitate. Here was a shocking wrong. It must be arrested; and to this end I have labored in good faith. If I am earnest, it is because I cannot see a wrong done without seeking to arrest it. Especially am I moved if this wrong be done to the weak and humble. Then, by the efforts of my life and the commission I have received from Massachusetts, am I vowed to do what I can for the protection and elevation of the African race. If I can help them, I will; if I can save them from outrage, I must And never before was the occasion more imminent than now.

CONTRACT FOR CESSION OF TERRITORY MUST BE WITHOUT PRESENCE OF SUPERIOR FORCE.

I speak only according to unquestionable reason and the instincts of the human heart, when I say that a contract for the cession of territory must be fair and without suspicion of overawing force. Nobody can doubt this rule, whether for individuals or nations. And where one party is more powerful than another, it becomes more imperative. Especially must it be sacred with a republic, for it is nothing but the mandate of justice. It is general in its application; nay, more, it is part of universal law, common to all municipal systems and to international law. Any departure from this requirement makes negotiation for the time impossible. Plainly, there can be no cession of territory, and especially no surrender of national independence, except as the result of war, so long as hostile cannon are frowning. The first step in negotiation must be the withdrawal of all force, coercive or intimatory.

EXAMPLE OF SPAIN.

Here the example of Spain furnishes a beacon light. Yielding to an invitation not unlike that of Baez to the United States, this ancient monarchy was induced by Santana, President of Dominica, to entertain the proposition of reannexation to the Crown. Here let it be remarked that Santana was legitimate President, while Baez is a usurping dictator. And now mark the contrast between the ancient monarchy and our republic, painful as it is to us. Spain boasted in official papers that in the act of reannexation the Dominicans were spontaneous, free, and unanimous—that no Spanish emissaries were in the territory to influence its people; nor was there a spanish bottom in its waters or a Spanish soldier on its land.

No such boast can be made now. American emissaries are in the territory, with Cazneau and Fabens as leaders, while American war vessels, including the Dictator, our most powerful monitor, properly named for the service, were in the waters with guns pointed at the people to be conquered, and American soldiers with bayonets glancing in the sun were on the decks of these war vessels, if not on the land. The contrast is complete. In the case of Spain the proceeding was an act of peace: in our case it is an act of war. The two cases are as wide asunder as peace and war.

All must feel the importance of this statement, which, I have to say, is not without official authority. I now hold in my hand the Spanish documents relating to the annexation of Dominica as published by the Cortez, and with your permission I will open these authentic pages.

Omitting particularities and coming at once to the precise point, I read from a circular by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to diplomatic agents abroad under date of Aranjuez, April 25, 1861, which declares the proper forbearance and caution of Spain, and establishes a precedent from which there can be no appeal:—

"The first condition necessary and indispensable, which the Government of her Majesty requires in accepting the consequences of these events, is that the act of reincorporation of St. Domingo with the Spanish monarchy shall be the unanimous, spontaneous, and explicit expression of the will of the Dominicans."

The despatch then proceeds to describe the attitude of the Spanish Government. And here it says of the events in Dominica:—

"Nor have they been the work of Spanish emigrants who have penetrated the territory of St. Domingo, nor has the superior authority of Havana nor the forces of sea and land at his disposition contributed to it. The Captain-General of Cuba has not separated himself, nor could he depart for a moment, from the principles of the Government and from the policy which it has followed with regard to them. Not a Spanish bottom or soldier was on the coast or in the territory of the republic when the latter by a unanimous movement proclaimed its reunion to Spain." (Sesiones de Cortes, 14 Nov., 1861, vol. 1. Append. vi, al num. 4, p. 7.)

It will be observed with what energy of phrase the Spanish Minister excludes all suspicion of force on the part of Spain. Not only was there no Spanish ship on the coast, but not a single "bottom." And then, it is alleged that the "first condition" of reannexation must be "the unanimous, spontaneous, and explicit expression of the will of the Dominicans." No foreign influence, no Spanish influence was to interfere with the popular will. But this is nothing more than justice. Anything else is wrong.

The Spanish Government, not content with announcing this important rule in the despatch which I have quoted, return to it in another similar despatch, dated at Madrid, 26th May, 1861, as follows:—

"The Government of the Queen, before adopting a definitive resolution on this question, sought to acquire absolute assurance that the votes of the Dominican people had been spontaneous, free, and unanimous. The reception of the proclamation of the Queen as sovereign in all the villages of the territory of St. Domingo proves the spontaneousness and the unanimity of the movement." (*Ibid*, p. 11.)

Here again is the allegation that the movement was spontaneous and unanimous, and that the Spanish Government sought to acquire absolute assurance on this essential point. This was openly recognized as the condition precedent; and I cite it as unanswerable testimony to what was deemed essential.

On this absolute assurance the Ministers laid before the Queen in council a decree of reannexation, with an explanatory paper, under date of 19th May, 1861, where the unanimity of the Dominican people is again asserted, and also the absence of any influence on the part of Spain.

"Everywhere was manifested jubilee and enthusiasm in a manner unequivocal and solemn. The public authorities, following the proper impulses, have obeyed the sentiment of the country, which has put its trust in them. Rarely has been seen such a concourse, such a unanimity of wills to realize an idea, a common thought. And all this, without having on the coast of St. Domingo a single bottom, nor on the territory a soldier of Spain." (Sesiones de Cortes, 14 Nov., 1861, vol. 1, append. Vi, al num. 4, p. 8.)

Such is the official record on which the decree of reannexation was adopted. Mark well, sir—a unanimous people, and not a single Spanish bottom on the coast or a Spanish soldier on the territory.

CONTRAST BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

And now mark the contrast between the Old Monarchy and the Great Republic. The recent return of the Navy Department to the Senate, in reply to a resolution introduced by me, shows how the whole island has been beleaguered by our navy, sailing from port to port, and hugging the land with its guns. Here is the picture:

The following are the names of the vessels which have been in the waters of the island of San Domingo since the commencement of the negotiations with Dominica, with their armaments:—

"Severn—14 9-inch and 1 60 pounder rifle.

"Congress—14 9-inch and 2 60-pounder rifles.

"Nantasket—6 32-pounders, 4800 pounds; 1 60-pounder rifle.

"Swatara—6 32 pounders, 4500 pounds; 1 11-inch.

"Yantic—1 11-inch and 2 9-inch.

"Tuscarora—2 15-inch.

"Saugus—2 15-inch.

"Terror—4 15-inch.

"Albany—14 9 inch and 1 6 pounder rifle.

"Nipsic—1 11-inch and 2 9-inch.

"Seminole—1 11-inch and 4 62-pounders of 4200 pounds.

"Tennessee—On spar-deck, 2 11-inch, 2 9-inch, 2 100-pounders, and 1 60-pounder; on gun-deck, 16 9 inch.

"The ships now in those waters are, as far as is known to the Department, the Congress, the Nantasket, the Yantic and the Tennessee." (Senate Ex. Doc., No. 45, page 3, Forty-first Cong., third session.)

Twelve mighty war ships, including two if not three powerful monitors, maintained at the cost of millions of dollars, being part of the price of the pending negotiation. Besides what we pay to Baez here are millions down. Rarely have we had such a fleet in any waters—not in the Mediterranean, not in the Pacific, not in the East Indies. It is in the waters of St. Domingo that our navy finds its chosen field. Here is its flag, and here also it is frown. And why this array? If our purpose is peace, why these engines of war? If we seek annexation by the declared will of the people, spontaneous, free, and unanimous, as was the boast of Spain, why these floating batteries to overawe them? If we would do good to the African race, why begin with violence to the black republic?

Before the commissioners left our shores there were already three war ships with powerful armaments in these waters: the Congress, with fourteen 9-inch guns and two 60-pounder rifles; the Nantasket, with six 32 pounders, 4500 pounds, and one 60-pounder rifle; and the Yantic, with one 11-inch gun and two 9-inch. And then came the Tennessee, with two 11-inch and two 9-inch guns, two 100-pounders and one 60 pounder on its spar deck, and sixteen 9-inch guns on its gun deck, to augment these forces, already disproportioned to any proper object. The commissioners are announced as ministers of peace; at all events their declared duty is to ascertain the real sentiments of the people. Why send them in a war ship? Why cram the dove in a cannon's mouth? There are good steamers at New York, safe and seaworthy, whose presence would not swell the array of war nor subject the Great Republic to the grave imputation of seeking to accomplish its purpose by violence.

TRAGICAL END OF SPANISH OCCUPATION.

If while negotiating with the Dominicans for their territory, and what is more than territory, their national life, you will not follow Spanish example and withdraw your war-ships with their flashing arms and threatening thunder, at least be taught by the tragedy which attended even this most propitious attempt. The same volumes of authentic documents from which I have read show how, notwithstanding the apparent spontaneousness, freedom, and unanimity of the invitation, the forbearance of Spain was followed by resistance where sun and climate united with the people. An official report laid before the Cortes describes nine thousand Spanish soldiers dead with disease, while the Spanish occupation was reduced to three towns on the sea board, and it was perilous for small parties to go any distance outside the walls of the city of St Domingo.

The same report declares that twenty thousand troops, provided for a campaign of six months, would be required to penetrate "the heart of Cibao," which is the very region now occupied by General Cabral, who disputes the power of Baez. At last Spain submitted. The spirit of independence prevailed once more on the island, and the proud banner of Castile, which had come in peace, amid general congratulations, and with the boast of not a Spanish bottom or Spanish soldier near, was withdrawn.

AN ENGLISH PRECEDENT.

The example of Spain is reinforced by an English precedent, where may be seen, in the light of analogy, the true rule of conduct. By a statute of the last century, all soldiers quartered at the place of an election for members of Parliament were removed at least one day before the election to the distance of two miles or more, and though this statute has been modified latterly, the principle has been preserved. No soldier within two miles of a place of election is allowed to go out of the barracks or quarters in which he is stationed, unless to mount guard or to vote. This safeguard of elections is vindicated by the great commentator, Sir William Blackstone, when he says, "It is essential to the very being of Parliament that elections should be absolutely free, therefore all undue influences upon the electors are illegal and strongly prohibited." (Blackstone, Comm., Vol. I, p. 178; Stephens, Comm., Vol. II, p. 401.)

In accordance with this principle, as early as 1793, a committee of the other house of Congress reported against the seat of a Representative on the ground that United States troops were quartered near the place of election, and were marched in a body round the court-house. (Contested Elections, p. 79, case of Mr. Preston.) And now that an election is to occur in St. Domingo, where national independence is the question, nothing is clearer than that it should be, in the language of Blackstone, "absolutely free" and to this end all naval force should be withdrawn at least until the "election" is determined. Lord Coke, the great English authority, tells us that election is "when a man is left to his own free will to take or do one thing or another as he pleases." (Coke Litt., 144.) But the Dominican people must be left to their own free will.

SEIZURE OF WAR POWERS BY OUR GOVERNMENT.

All this is preliminary, although pointing the way to a just conclusion. It is only when we enter into details, and consider what has been done by our Government, that we recognize the magnitude of the question. Unless the evidence supplied by the agents of our Government is at fault—unless the reports of the State Department and Navy Department are discredited, it is obvious beyond doubt, most painfully plain and indisputable, that our Government has seized the war powers carefully guarded in the Constitution, and without the authority of Congress has employed them to trample on the independence and equal rights of two nations, coequal with ours, unless to carry out this project of territorial acquisition you begin by setting at defiance a first principle of international law. This is no hasty or idle allegation, nor is it made without immeasurable regret. And the regret is increased by the very strength of the evidence, which is strictly official and beyond all question.

BAEZ, THE USURPER

In this melancholy business the central figure is Buenaventura Baez, unless we except President Grant, to whom some would accord the place of honor. The two have acted together as copartners. To appreciate the case, and especially to comprehend the breach of public law, you must know something of the former, and how he has been enabled to play his part. Dominican by birth, with much of Spanish blood, and with a French education, he is a cross where these different elements are somewhat rudely intermixed. All his life he has been adventurer, conspirator, and trickster, uncertain in opinions, without character, without patriotism, without truth, looking out supremely for himself and on any side according to imagined personal interest, being once as violent against the United States as he now professes to be for them.

By the influence of General Santana, Baez obtained his first election as President in 1858, when, contrary to a positive provision of the Constitution against a second term except after the intervention of an entire term, he managed by fraud and intrigue to obtain another lease of power. Beginning thus early his violations of the Constitution, he became an expert. But the people rose against him, and he was driven to find shelter within the walls of the city. He had never been friendly to the United States, and at this time was especially abusive. His capitulation soon followed, and after eleven months of usurped power he left for France. Santana succeeded to the Presidency, and under him, in 1861, the country was reincorporated with Spain, amidst the prevailing enthusiasm of the people.

Anxious to propitiate the different political chiefs, the Spanish Government offered Baez a Field Marshal's commission on condition that he should remain in Europe, which I understand he accepted. For some years there was peace in Dominica, when the people, under the lead of the patriot Cabral, rose against the Spanish power. During this protracted period of revolution, while the patriotism of the country was trampled in the utmost depths, the Dominican adventurer clung to his Spanish commission with its honors and emoluments, not parting with them until six weeks after the Cortes at Madrid had renounced the country and ordered its evacuation, and then, in his letter of resignation addressed to the Queen, under date of June 15, 1865, he again outraged the feelings of his countrymen by declaring his regret at the failure of annexation to Spain and his "regard for her august person and the noble Spanish nation" against whose arms they had been fighting for independence. Losing his Spanish honors and emoluments, the adventurer was at once changed into a conspirator, being always a trickster, and from his European retreat began his machinations for power. Are we not told by the proverb that the devil has a long arm?

On the disappearance of the Spanish flag Cabral became President, and a national convention was summoned to frame a Constitution and to organize a new Government. The people were largely in favor of Cabral, when armed men, in the name of Baez and stimulated by his emissaries, overwhelmed the assembly with violence, forcing the conspirator into power. Cabral, who seems to have been always prudent and humane, anxious to avoid bloodshed, and thinking that his considerable European residence might have improved the usurper, consented to accept a place in the cabinet which was inaugurated December 8, 1865. Ill-gotten power is short-lived; revolution soon began, and in the month of May Baez, after first finding asylum in the French consulate, fled to foreign ports.

The official journal of St. Domingo, *El Monitor* (June 2, 1866), now before me, shows how the fugitive tyrant was regarded at this time. In the leading article it is said:—

"The administration of General Baez has fallen under the weight of a great revolution in which figured the principal notabilities of the country. A spontaneous cry, which may be called national because it rose from the depths of the majority, revealed the proportions of the movement, its character and its legitimacy."

Then follows in the same journal a manifesto signed by the principal inhabitants of San Domingo, in which is set forth with much particularity the grounds of his overthrow, alleging that he became President, not by the free and spontaneous choice of the people, but that he was imposed by an armed movement; that he treated the Chief Magistracy as if it were his own patrimony and monopolized among all his kindred the lucrative ports without regard to the public service; that, instead of recognizing the merit of those who had by their sacrifices served their country, he degraded, imprisoned, and banished them; that, in violation of the immunity belonging to members of the Constituent Assembly, he sent them to a most horrid prison, and here numerous persons are named; that without any judicial proceedings, contrary to the Constitution, and in the spirit of vengeance, he shut up many deserving men in obscure dungeons, and here also are many names; that, since his occupation of the Presidency, he has held the capital in constant alarm, and has established a system of terrorism in the bosom of the national representation. All this and much more will be found in this manifesto. There is also a manifesto of Cabral, assigning at still greater length reasons for the overthrow of Baez, and holding him up as the enemy of peace and union; also a manifesto by the Triumvirate, constituting the Provisional Government, declaring his infractions of the Constitution; also a manifesto from the general in command at the city of St. Domingo, where, after denouncing the misdeeds of one man, it says, "this man, this monster, this speculator, this tyrant is Buenaventura Baez."

Soon after the disappearance of Baez, his rival became lawful President by the direct vote of the people, according to the requirement of the Constitution. Different numbers of the official journal now before me contain the election returns in September, 1866, where the name of General Jose Maria Cabral appears at the head of the poll. This is memorable as the first time in the history of Dominica when a question was submitted to the direct vote of the people. By that direct vote Cabral became President, and peace ensued. Since then there has been no election, so that this was last as well as first.

During his enforced exile, Baez found his way to Washington. Mr. Seward declined to see him, but referred him to me. I had several conversations with him at my house. His avowed object was to obtain assistance of money and arms to aid him in the overthrow of the existing Government. Be assured, Mr. President, he obtained no encouragement from me, although I did not hesitate to say, as I always have said, that I hoped my country would never fail to do all possible good to Dominica, extending to it a helping hand. It was at a later day that our belligerent intervention began.

Meanwhile Cabral, embarrassed by financial difficulties and a dead weight of paper money, the legacy of the fugitive conspirator, turned to the United States for assistance, offering a lease of the Bay of Samana. Then spoke Baez from his retreat, denouncing what he called "the sale of his country to the United States," adopting the most inflammatory language. By his far-reaching and unscrupulous activity a hostile force was organized which, with the help of salvage, the late ruler of Hayti, compelled the capitulation of Cabral, February 8, 1868. A convention was appointed, not elected, which proceeded to nominated Baez for the term of four years, not as President, but as Dictator.

Declining the latter title, the triumphant conspirator accepted that of *Gran Ciudadano* or Grand Citizen, with unlimited powers. At the same time his enemies were driven into exile or executed. The prisons were gorged, and the most respectable citizens were his victims. Naturally such a man would sell his country. Wanting money, he cared little how it was got. Anything for money, even his country.

ORIGIN OF THE SCHEME.

Cabral withdrew to the interior, keeping up a menace of war, while the country was indignant with the unscrupulous usurper, who for the second time had obtained power by violence. Power thus obtained was naturally uncertain, and Baez soon found himself obliged to invoke foreign assistance. "Help me, Cassius, or I sink!" cried the Grand Citizen. European powers would not listen. None of them wanted his half island—not Spain, not France, not England. None would take it. But still the Grand Citizen cried, when at last he was relieved by an answering voice from our Republic.

A young officer, inexperienced in life, ignorant of the world, untaught in the Spanish language, unversed in international law, knowing absolutely nothing of the intercourse between nations, and unconscious of the Constitution of his country, was selected by the President to answer the cry of the Grand Citizen. I wish that I could say something better of General Babcock; but if I speak according to the evidence, much from his own lips, the portraiture would be more painful and his unfitness more manifest. In closest association with Baez, and with profitable concessions, not easy to measure, was the American Cazneau, known as disloyal to our country, and so thoroughly suspected that the military plenipotentiary, before leaving Washington, was expressly warned against him; but like seeks like, and he at once rushed into the embrace of the selfish speculator, who boasted his intimacy beyond all Americans "with the Samana and annexation negotiations to their close," and who did not hesitate to instruct Baez that it was not only his right but duty to keep an American citizen in "prison to serve and protect negotiations in which our President was interested," which he denominates "the great business in hand." (Hatch, San Domingo Report, p. 135, Forty-first Congress, second session, No. 234.)

By the side of Cazneau was Fabens, also a speculator and life-long intriguer, afterwards Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Baez in "the great business." Sparing details, which would make the picture more sombre, I come at once to the conclusion. A treaty was signed by which the usurper pretended to sell his country to the United States in consideration of $1,500,000; also, another treaty leasing the Bay of Samana for an annual rent of $150,000. The latter sum was paid down by the young plenipotentiary, or $100,000 in cash and $50,000 in muskets and in a battery.

No longer able to pocket the doubloons of Spain, the usurper sought to pocket our eagles, and not content with muskets and a battery to be used against his indignant fellow-countrymen, obtained the navy of the United States to maintain him in his treason. It was a plot worthy of the hardened conspirator and his well-tried confederates.

OPEN INFRACTION OF THE DOMINICAN CONSTITUTION.

The case was aggravated by the open infraction of the Constitution of Dominica with which it proceeded. By that Constitution, adopted 27th September, 1866, a copy of which is now before me, it is solemnly declared that "neither the whole nor any part of the territory can ever be alienated," while the President takes the following oath of office:—"I swear by God and the Holy Evangelists to keep, and cause to be kept, the Constitution and the Law of the Dominican people, to respect their rights and to maintain the National Independence."

Previous constitutions had said simply, "no part of the territory of the republic shall be alienated;" but now, as if anticipating recent events, it was declared "neither the whole nor any part," thus explicitly excluding the power exercised. All this was set aside while the plot went on. Even if Baez defied the constitution of his country, our Government, in dealing with him, could not do so. In negotiating with another power, the great republic, which is an example to nations, cannot be insensible to the restrictions imposed by the Constitution of the contracting party, and this duty becomes stronger from the very weakness of the other side. Defied by the Dominican usurper, all these restrictions must be sacredly regarded by us. Than this nothing can be clearer in international ethics; but the rule of law is like that of ethics. Ancient Rome, speaking in the text of Ulpian, says:—"He who contracts with another either knows or ought to know his condition"—"*Qui cum alio contrahit, vel est vel debet esse non ignarus conditionis ejus;*" and the rule has the authority of Wheaton as part of international law. (Wheaton, Elements, Part III, chap. 2, sec. 285.) Another writer gives to it this practical statement, precisely applicable to the present case:—"Nevertheless, in order to make such transfer valid, the authority, whether *de facto* or *de jure*, must be competent to bind the State. Hence the necessity of examining into and ascertaining the power of the rulers, as the municipal constitutions of different States throw many difficulties in the way of alienations of their public property and particularly of their territory." (Bailey, International Law, chap. vi, sec. 9.) This, according to international law, as expounded by American authority, was this treaty forbidden.

Treaties negotiated in violation of the Dominican Constitution and of international law were to be maintained at all hazards—even that last terrible hazard of war; nor was public law in any of its forms, constitutional or international, allowed to stand in the way. The war powers, so carefully guarded in every republican government, and so jealously defended against the one-man power, were instantly seized in open violation of the Constitution of the United States, which was as little regarded as that of Dominica while the law of nations in its most commanding principles was set at defiance—all of which appears too plainly on the facts.

ALLEGATIONS IN FORMER SPEECH NOW REPEATED.

When last I had the honor of addressing the Senate on this grave question, you will remember, sir, my twofold allegation—first, that the usurper Baez was maintained in power by our navy to enable him to carry out the sale of his country; and secondly, that further to assure this sale the neighbor republic of Hayti was violently menaced by an admiral of our fleet, both acts being unquestionable breaches of public law, constitutional and international. That these allegations were beyond question at least by our Government I knew well at the time, for I had the official evidence on my table: but I was unable to use it. Since then it has been communicated to the Senate. What I then asserted on my own authority, I now present on documentary evidence. My witnesses are the officers of the Government and their official declarations. Let the country judge if I was not right in every word that I then employed. And still further let the country judge if the time has not come to cry "halt" in this business, which already has the front of war.

WAR.

War, sir, is the saddest chapter of history. It is known as the last reason of kings. Alas! that it should ever be the reason of a republic. "There can be no such thing, my Lords, as a little war," was the exclamation of the Duke of Wellington, which I heard from his own lips, as he protested against what to some seemed petty. Gathering all the vigor of his venerable form, the warrior seasoned in a hundred fights, of less out, and all within the sound of his voice felt the testimony. The reason is obvious. War, whether great or little, whether on the fields of France or the island of St Domingo, is war, over which hovers not only death, but every demon of wrath.

Nor is war merely conflict on a chosen field; it is force employed by one nation against another, or in the affairs of another, as in the direct menace to Hayti and the intermeddling between Baez and Cabral. There may be war without battle. Hercules conquered by manifest strength the moment he appeared on the ground, so that his club rested unused. And so our navy has thus far conquered without a shot; but its presence in the waters of Hayti and Dominica was war.

TWO SOURCES OF TESTIMONY.

All this will be found under two different heads, or in two different sources; first, what is furnished by the State Department, and secondly, what is furnished by the Navy Department. These two departments are witnesses, with their agents, confessing and acting. From the former we have confession; from the latter we have acts—confessions and acts all in harmony and supporting each other. I begin with the confession.

CONFESSION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

In the strange report of the Secretary of State, responsive to a resolution moved by me in the Senate, the dependence of Baez upon our navy is confessed in various forms. Nobody can read this document without noting the confession, first from the reluctant Secretary, and then from his agent.

Referring to the correspondence of Raymond H. Perry, our consular agent at St. Domingo, who signed the treaties, the Secretary presents a summary, which, though obnoxious to just criticism, is a confession. According to him the correspondence "tends to show that the presence of a United States man-of-war in the port was supposed to have a peaceful influence." (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 17, Forty-first Congress, Third Session, page 12.) The term "peaceful influence" is the pleonasm of the Secretary confessing the maintenance of Baez in his usurpation.

There is no such thing as stealing; "convey, the wise it call;" and so with the Secretary the maintenance of a usurper by our war ships is only exerting "a peaceful influence." A discovery of the Secretary. But in the levity of his statement the Secretary forgets that a United States man-of-war has nothing to do within a foreign jurisdiction and cannot exert influence there without unlawful intervention.

The Secretary alludes also to the probability of "another revolution," of course against Baez, in the event of the failure of the annexation plot, and here is another confession of the dependence of the usurper upon our navy.

But the correspondence of Mr. Perry, as communicated to the Senate, shows more plainly than the confession of the Secretary how completely the usurper was maintained in power by the strong arm of the United States.

The anxiety of the usurper was betrayed at an early day, even while vaunting the popular enthusiasm for annexation. In a despatch dated at St. Domingo, January 20, 1870, Mr. Perry thus reports:—

"The Nantasket left this port January 1, 1870, and we have not heard from her since. She was to go to Puerto Plata (a port of Dominica) and return via Samana Bay, (also in Dominica). We need the protection of a man-of-war very much but anticipate her return very soon."

Why the man-of-war was needed is easily inferred from what is said in the same despatch:—

"The President tells me that it is almost impossible to prevent the people pronouncing for annexation before the proper time. He prefers to await the arrival of a United States man-of-war before their opinion is publicly expressed." (*Ibid*, p. 124.

If the truth were told, the usurper felt that it was almost impossible to prevent the people from pronouncing for his overthrow, and therefore he wanted war ships

Then under date of February 8, 1870, Mr. Perry reports again:—

"President Baez daily remarks that the United States Government has not kept its promises to send men-of-war to the coast. He seems very timid and lacks energy." (Hatch, St. Domingo Rep. p. 63; Senate No. 234, Forty-first Congress, second session.)

The truth becomes still more apparent in the despatch of February 10, 1870, nearly three months after the signature of the treaties, and while they were still pending before the Senate where it is openly reported:—

"If the United States ships were withdrawn he (Baez) could not hold the reins of the Government. I have told him this." (Senate Ex. Doc., p. 105, No. 17, Forty-first Congress, third session.)

Nothing can be plainer. In other words, the usurper was maintained in power by our guns. Such was the official communication of the very agent who had signed the treaties, and who was himself an ardent annexationist. Desiring annexation, he confesses the means employed to accomplish it. How the President did not at once abandon unfinished treaties maintained by violence, how the Secretary of State did not at once resign rather than be a party to this transaction, is beyond comprehension.

Nor was the State Department left uninformed with regard to the distribution of this naval force. Here is the report, under date of St. Domingo, March 19, 1870, while the voting was proceeding:—

"The Severn lies at this port; the Swatara left for Samana the 9th; the Nantasket goes to Puerto Plata to-morrow, the 13th; the Yantic lies in the river in this city. Admiral Poor, on board the Severn, is expected to remain at this port for some time. Everything is very quiet at present throughout the country." (*Ibid.*, p. 107.)

Thus under the guns of our navy was quiet maintained, while Baez, like another usurper, exclaimed, "Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on."

What this same official reported to the State Department he afterwards reaffirmed under oath, in his testimony before the committee of the Senate on the case of Mr. Hatch. The words were few, but decisive, touching the acts of our navy.

"—committed since we had been there, protecting Baez from the citizens of San Domingo." (Hatch, San Domingo Report, p. 126, No. 234, Forty-first Congress, second session.)

Then, again, in a private letter to myself, under date of Bristol, Rhode Island, February 16, 1871, after stating that he had reported what the record shows to be true, "that Baez was sustained and held in power by the United States navy," he adds:—

"This fact Baez acknowledged to me."

So that we have the confession of the Secretary of State, also the confession of his agent at St. Domingo, and the confession of Baez himself, that the usurper depended for support on our navy.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN SACRIFICED TO HELP THE TREATY.

This drama of a usurper sustained by foreign power is illustrated by an episode, where the liberty of an American citizen was sacrificed to the consummation of the plot. It appears that Davis Hatch, of Norwalk, Connecticut, intimately known to one of the Senators of that State (Mr Ferry) and respected by the other (Mr. Buckingham), was in Dominica, engaged in business there, while Cabral was the legitimate President. During this time he wrote letters to a New York paper, in which he exposed the character of the conspirator Baez then an exile.

When the latter succeeded by violence in overthrowing the regular Government, one of his first acts was to arrest Mr. Hatch on the ground that he had corresponded with Cabral. How utterly groundless was this charge appears from a letter to Baez from his own brother, Governor of the province where the former resided (Hatch, St. Domingo Rep., No. 234, p. 186), and also from the testimony of Mr. Somers Smith, our commercial agent in St. Domingo, who spoke and acted as became a representative of our country. (*Ibid*, pp. 1-17.)

Read the correspondence and testimony candidly, and you will confess that the whole charge was trumped up to serve the purpose of the usurper.

Sparing all details of trial and parade, where everything testifies against Baez, I come to the single decisive point on which there can be no question, that, even after his formal pardon, Mr. Hatch was detained in prison by the authority of Baez, at the special instance of Cazneau and with the connivance of Babcock, in order to prevent his influence against the treaty of annexation. The evidence is explicit and unanswerable.

Gautier, the minister of Baez, who had signed the treaty, in official note to our consular agent, dated at St. Domingo, February 19, 1870, and communicated to the State Department (Senate Ex. Doc., No. 17, page 105, Forty first Congress, third session), says:—"I desire that you will be good enough to assure his excellency, the Secretary of State at Washington, that the prolonged sojourn of Mr. Hatch here has been only to prevent his hostile action in New York."

All this is clear, plain and documentary. Nor is there any drawback or deduction on account of the character of Mr. Hatch, who, according to the best testimony, is an excellent citizen, enjoying the goodwill and esteem of his neighbors at home, being re-elected there "as much as Governor Buckingham is in Norwich." (*Ibid*, page 161,) and we all know that neighbor stands can be reached.

Nor is this all. Cazneau had the equal pardoned to write to Babcock, then at Washington, under date of February 19, 1870, a similar version of the conspiracy, where, after denouncing our commercial agent at St. Domingo who was urging the liberation of Mr Hatch, he proceeded to say that the latter "would certainly make use of his liberty to join the enemies of annexation," that a few weeks' restraint would not be so inconvenient to him as his slanderous statements might become to the success of General Grant's policy in the Antilles," and, in reply to our commercial agent insisting in the presence of Baez that Hatch was "opposing the liberation of an innocent man," he urged that "President Baez had the right and ought to do everything in his power to serve and protect negotiations in which our President (Grant) was so deeply interested." (Hatch St. Domingo Report, Senate, No. 234, pp. 135, 136. Forty first Congress, second session.)

In other days it was said that the best government is where an injury to a single citizen is resented as an injury to the whole country. Here was an American citizen, declared by our consular agent to be an "innocent man," and already pardoned for the crimes falsely alleged against him, incarcerated, or, according to the polite term of the minister of Baez, compelled to a "prolonged sojourn," in order to assure the consummation of the plot for the acceptance of the treaty, or, in the words of Cazneau, "to serve and protect negotiations in which our President (Grant) was so deeply interested."

The cry, "I am an American citizen," was nothing to Baez—nothing to Cazneau—nothing to Babcock. The young plenipotentiary heard the cry and answered not. Annexation was in peril. Annexation could not stand the testimony of Mr. Hatch, who would write in New York papers. Therefore was he doomed to a prison. Here again I forbear details, though at every point they testify. And yet the Great Republic, instead of spurning at once the heartless usurper, who trampled on the liberty of an American citizen, and spurning the ill-omened treaty which required this sacrifice, continued to lend its strong arm in the maintenance of the trampler, while with unexampled assiduity it pressed the treaty upon a reluctant Senate.

CONFESSION OF STATE DEPARTMENT WITH REGARD TO HAYTI.

But intervention in Dominica is only one part of the story, even according to the confession of the State Department. Side by side with Dominica on the same tempting island is the Black Republic of Hayti, with a numerous population, which more than two generations ago achieved national independence, and at a later day, by the recognition of our Government, took its place under the law of nations as equal and peer of the Great Republic.

To all its paramount titles of independence and equality, sacred and unimpeachable, must be added its special character as an example of self-government, being the first in the history of the African race and a promise of the future. Who can doubt that as such this Black Republic has a value beyond all the products of its teeming tropical soil? Like other Governments, not excepting our own, it has complications, domestic and foreign. Among the latter is chronic hostility with Dominica, arising from claims territorial and pecuniary. To these claims I refer without undertaking to consider

SAN DOMINGO.

Continued from First Page.

The loss of a screw occurred to prevent this war-breathing perambulation. The Nipsic did not go beyond Port-au-Prince; but Lieutenant-Commander Selfridge, in his report, under date of July 14, 1869, lets drop an honest judgment, which causes regret that he did not visit the whole island. Thus he wrote:—

"While my short stay in the island will not permit me to speak with authority, it is my individual opinion, that if the United States should annex Hayti on the representation of a party, it would be found an elephant both costly in money and lives." (*Ibid.*, p. 8.)

The whole case is opened when we are warned against annexation "on the representation of a party."

Still the scheme proceeded. On the 17th July, 1869, General Babcock sailed from New York for St. Domingo, as special agent of the State Department. The records of the department, so far as communicated to the Senate, show no authority to open negotiations of any kind, much less to treat for the acquisition of this half island. His instructions, which are dated July 15, 1869, are simply to make certain inquiries; but, under the same date, the Secretary of the Navy addresses a letter to Commander Owen of the Seminole, with an armament of one 11-inch gun and four 32-pounders, of 4200 pounds, in which he says:—

"You will remain at Samana or on the coast of St. Domingo while General Babcock is there, and give him the moral support of your guns." (*Ibid.*, p. 6.)

The phrase of the Secretary is at least curious. And who is General Babcock, that on his visit the navy is to be at his back? Nothing on this head is said. All that we know from the record is that he was to make certain inquiries, and in this business "guns" play a part. To be sure, it was their "moral support" he was to have; but they were nevertheless "guns." Thus in all times has lawless force sought to disguise itself. Before any negotiation was begun, while only a few interrogatories were ordered by the State Department, under which he acted, "the moral support of guns" was ordered by the Navy Department.

Here, sir, permit me to say, is the first sign of war, being an undoubted usurpation, whether by President or Secretary. War is hostile force, and here it is ordered. But this is only a squint, compared with the open declaration which ensued. And here again we witness the contrast with Old Spain.

But the "guns" of the Seminole were not enough to support the plenipotentiary in his inquiries. The Navy Department, under date of August 23, 1869, telegraphed to the commandant at Key West:—

"Direct a vessel to proceed without a moment's delay to San Domingo City, to be placed at the disposal of General Babcock while on that coast. If not at San Domingo City, to find him." (*Ibid.*, p. 8.)

Here is nothing less than the terrible earnestness of war itself. Accordingly the Tuscarora was dispatched, and the plenipotentiary finds himself to a commodore. Again the contrast with old Spain!

How many days the Tuscarora took to reach the coast does not appear; but on the 4th of September the famous protocol was executed by Orville E. Babcock, entitling himself "Aid-de-camp of his Excellency General Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America," where, besides stipulating the annexation of Dominica to the United States in consideration of $1,500,000, it is further provided that "his Excellency General Grant, President of the United States, promises privately to use all his influence in order that the idea of annexing the Dominican republic to the United States may acquire such a degree of popularity among members of Congress as will be necessary for its accomplishment." (Hatch., San Domingo Report, Senate, No. 234, p. 188, Forty first Congress, second session.) Such was the work, which needed so suddenly—"without a moment's delay"—a second war ship, besides the Nipsic, which was already ordered "to lend the moral support of its guns." How unlike the condition when old Spain boasted that there was not a Spanish bottom in the waters!

Returning to Washington with his protocol, the plenipotentiary was now sent back with instructions to negotiate two treaties, one for the annexation of the half-island and the other for the lease of the bay of Samana. How this business sped appears from the State Department. The report of the Navy Department shows how it was sustained by force. By a letter under date of December 3, 1869, on board the ship Albany, addressed to Commander Bunce on board the Nantasket, the plenipotentiary, after announcing the conclusion of a treaty for the lease of Samana and other purposes, imparts this important information:—

"In this negotiation the President has guaranteed to the Dominican Republic protection from all foreign interposition during the time specified in the treaties for submitting the same to the people of the Dominican Republic."

Of the absolute futility and nullity of this guarantee until after the ratification of the treaties, I shall speak hereafter. Meanwhile we behold the plenipotentiary:—

"For this purpose the honorable Secretary of the Navy was directed to place three armed vessels in this harbor, subject to my instruction."

Why three armed vessels? For what purpose? How unlike old Spain! What follows reveals the menace of war:—

"I shall raise the United States flag on shore and shall leave a small guard with it."

Here is nothing less than military occupation. Besides war ships in the waters, the flag is to be raised on shore and soldiers of the United States are to be left with it. Again the contrast with Old Spain, who boasted not only that there was not a single Spanish "bottom" on the coast, but not a single Spanish soldier on the land. Then follows an order to make war:—

"Should you find any foreign intervention intended, you will use all your force to carry out to the letter the guarantees given in the treaties."

Nothing could be stronger. Here is war. Then comes a direct menace by the young plenipotentiary, launched at the neighboring black republic.:—

"The Dominican Republic, fearing trouble from the Haytien border, about Jacmel, you will please inform the people, in case you are satisfied there is an intended intervention, that such intervention, direct or indirect, will be regarded as an unfriendly act towards the United States, and take such steps as you think necessary." (Senate Ex. Doc., No. 34, p. 9, Forty-first Congress, third Session.)

The Dominican Republic fears trouble, or in other words the usurper Baez trembles for his power, and therefore the guns of our navy are to be pointed at Hayti. Again, how little like Old Spain! And this was the way in which our negotiation began. We have heard of an "armed neutrality," and of an "armed peace;" but here is an armed negotiation.

The force employed in the negotiation naturally fructified in other force. Violence follows violence in new forms. Armed negotiation was changed to armed intervention, being an act of war, all of which is placed beyond question. There is repetition and reduplication of testimony.

The swiftness of war appears in the telegram dated at the Navy Department January 29, 1870, addressed to Rear-Admiral Poor, at Key West. Here is this painful despatch:—

"Proceed at once with the Severn and Dictator to Port-au-Prince: communicate with our Consul there, and inform the present Haytien authorities that this Government is determined to protect the present Dominican Government with all its power. You will then proceed to Dominica, and use your force to give the most ample protection to the Dominican Government against any power attempting to interfere with it. Visit Samana Bay and the capital, and see the United States power and authority secure there. There must be no failure in this matter. If the Haytiens attack the Dominicans with their ships, destroy or capture them. See that there is a proper force at both San Domingo City and Samana.

"If Admiral Poor is not at Key West, this despatch must be forwarded to him without delay." (*Ibid.*, p. 11.)

"Proceed at once!" Mark the warlike energy. What then? Inform the Haytien Government that "this Government is determined to protect the present Dominican Government (the usurper Baez) with all its power." Strong words, and vast in scope. Not only what navy of the United States, but all the power of our country, is promised to the usurper. At Dominica, where the admiral is to go next, he is directed to use his force "to give the most ample protection to the Dominican Government (the usurper Baez) against any power attempting to inter ere with it." Then comes a new direction. At Samana and the city of St. Domingo "see the United States power and authority secure there." Here is nothing less than military occupation. Pray, by what title? Mark again the warlike energy. And, then giving to the war a new character, the Admiral is told:—"If the Haytiens attack the Dominicans with their ships, destroy or capture them." Such is this many-shotted despatch, which is like a mutrailleuse in death-dealing missives.

This belligerent intervention in the affairs of another country, with a declaration of war against the Black Republic, all without any authority from Congress or any sanction under the Constitution, was followed by a despatch dated January 31, 1870, to Lieutenant Commander Allen, of the Swatara, with an armament of six 32-pounders, 4500 pounds, and one 11-inch gun where is the breath of war. After hurrying the ship off to the city of St Domingo, the despatch says:—

"If you find when you get there that the Dominican Government requires any assistance against the enemies of that republic, you will not hesitate to give it to them." (Senate Ex. Doc. No 34, p. 15, Forty-first Congress, third session.)

What is this but war, at the call of the usurper Baez, against the enemies of his Government, whether domestic or foreign? Let the usurper cry out, and our flag is engaged. Our cannon must fire, it may be upon Dominicans, rising against the usurper, or, it may be, upon Haytiens warring on the usurper for their rights; or it may be upon some other foreign power claiming rights. The order is peremptory, leaving no discretion. The assistance must be rendered. "You will not hesitate to give it to them;" so says the order. On which I observe, this is war.

This was not enough. The Navy Department, by still another order, dated February 9, 1870, addressed to Commodore Greer, of the ship Congress, with an armament of fourteen 9-inch guns and two 60-pounder rifles, enforces this same conduct. After mentioning the treaty, the order says:—

"While that treaty is pending, the Government of the United States has agreed to afford countenance and assistance to the Dominican people against their enemies now in the island and in revolution against the lawfully constituted Government, and you will use the force at your command to resist any attempts by the enemies of the Dominican Republic, by land or sea, so far as your power can reach them." (*Ibid*, p. 12.)

Here again is belligerent intervention in Dominica, with a declaration of war against the Black Republic, included under the head "Enemies of the Dominican Republic," or, perhaps, it is a case of "running a muck," according to Malay example, for the sake of the usurper Baez.

Thus much for the orders putting in motion the powers of war. I have set them forth in their precise words. Soon I shall show wherein they offend international law and the Constitution. Meanwhile the case is not complete without showing what was done under these orders. Already the State Department has testified. The Navy Department testifies in harmony with the State Department. And here the record may be seen under two heads, first, belligerent intervention in Dominica, and, secondly, belligerent intervention in Hayti.

BELLIGERENT INTERVENTION IN DOMINICA.

In Dominica there was a constant promise of protection and a constant appeal for it with recurring incidents, showing the dependence of the usurper upon our naval force. And here I proceed according to the order of dates.

Rear-Admiral Poor, of the flag ship Severn, reports from the city of St. Domingo, under date of March 12, 1870, that the President, meaning the usurper Baez, informed him that he was obliged to keep a considerable force against Cabral and Luperon, and then added, "If annexation was delayed it would be absolutely necessary for him to call upon the United States Government for pecuniary aid." (*Ibid.*, p. 17.) Not content with our guns, the usurper wanted our dollars. Next Commander Bunce, under date of March 21, 1870, reports from Puerto Plata that "the authorities think that the excitement has not yet passed, and that the presence of a man-of-war here for a time will have a good moral effect" (p. 19). The man of war becomes a preacher. The same officer, under date of March 24, 1870, reports a speech of his own at Puerto Plata, that Rear-Admiral Poor "had a heavy squadron about the island and would drive him (Luperon) out—probably in doing so destroying the town and all the property in it" (p. 19). And this was followed, March 26, 1870, by formal notice from Commander Bunce to the British Vice-Consul at Puerto Plata, in these terms:—

"As to my objects here, one of them certainly is, and I desire to accomplish it as plainly as possible, to inform the foreign residents here that if any such league or party is formed among them, and with or without their aid Luperon, Cabral, or any others hostile to the Dominican Government should get possession of this port, the naval forces of the United States would retake it, and in so doing the foreign residents, as the largest property-holders, as well as the most interested in the business of the port, would be the greatest sufferers." (*Ibid.*, p. 20.)

Here is the menace of war.

Meanwhile the work of protection proceeds. Rear-Admiral Poor reports under date of May 7, 1870, that upon arrival at San Domingo City:—

"I found it necessary, properly to protect the Dominican Government, to despatch one of the sloops I found there to the northwest portion of the island and the other to Puerto Plata, intending, as soon as able to do so, to despatch one to Samana bay and to station the other off St. Domingo City." (*Ibid.*, p. 22.)

Here is protection at four different points.

Meanwhile the treaty for annexation and also the treaty for the lease of Samana had both expired by the lapse of time, March 29, 1870, while the treaty for annexation was rejected by solemn vote June 30, 1870, so that no treaty remained even as apology for the illegitimate protection which had been continued at such cost to the country. But this made no difference in the aid supplied by our navy; nor was the administration here unadvised with regard to the dependence of the usurper. Commodore Greer reports from off St. Domingo City, under date of July 21, 1870:—

"I am inclined to the opinion that a withdrawal of the protection of the United States, and of some future time, would instantly lead to a revolution, headed by Cabral, who would be supported by the enemies of the present Government and assisted by the Haytiens." (*Ibid.*, p. 23.)

This is followed by a report from Commander Allen at Samana Bay, under date of August 28, 1870, announcing that he has received a communication from "his Excellency President Baez requesting the presence of a vessel on the north side of the island on account of an intended invasion by Cabral." (*Ibid.*, p. 24.) In the communication, which is inclosed, the usurper says that he "deems the presence of a ship-of-war in the Bay of Manzanillo of immediate importance." (*Ibid.*) Cabral, it appears, was near this place. Other points are mentioned to be visited. Then follows another report from Commander Greer, under date of September 3, 1870, where the dependence of the usurper is confessed:—

"The President was anxious to add to the force at his disposal in the city of San Domingo, as he feared an outbreak, and asked me if I could not bring some of his men that were at Azua. I acceded to his request, and on the 2d instant landed sixty-five officers and men that we had brought from Cuba." (*Ibid.* p. 26.)

Here is a confession, showing again the part played by our navy.

Still the cry of the usurper was for help. By a letter from the Executive Mansion at San Domingo, under date of August 30, 1870, he "desires Commander Irwin of the Yantic to proceed "to Tortuguero de Azua for a few hours, for the purpose of transmitting to this city the rest of the Dominican battalion Restauracion, as it is thought convenient by the Government." (*Ibid.*, p. 61.) Then, again, under date of October 8, 1870, the usurper declares "the necessity at present of a man-of-war in this port, and that none would be more convenient than the Yantic for the facility of entering the river Ozama, owing to her size." (*Ibid.*, p. 31.) Thus not merely on the coasts but in a riot was our navy invoked, but this was not enough. Under date of October 8, 1870, the usurper writes from the Executive Residence, "to reiterate the necessity of the vessels now in that bay (Samana) coming to the southern coast." (*Ibid.*, p. 32.) And as late as January 8, 1871, Rear-Admiral Lee reports from off San Domingo City, that delay in accomplishing annexation has among other things "risk of insurrection;" thus attesting the dependence of the usurper upon our power. Such is the uniform story, where the cry of the usurper is like the refrain of a ballad.

BELLIGERENT INTERVENTION IN HAYTI.

The constant intervention in Dominica was supplemented by that other intervention in Hayti, when an American admiral threatened war to the Black Republic. Shame and indignation rise as we read the record. Already we know it from the State Department. Rear-Admiral Poor, under date of Feb. 12, 1870, reports to the Navy Department his achievement. After announcing that the Severn, with an armament of fourteen 9-inch guns and one 60-pounder rifle, and the Dictator, with an armament of two 15-inch guns, arrived at Port-au-Prince February, 1870, he narrates his call on the Provisional President of Hayti, and how, after communicating the pendency of negotiations and the determination of the Government of the United States "with its whole power" to prevent any interference on the part of the Haytian or any other Government with that of the Dominicans (meaning the usurper Baez), he launched this declaration:—

"Therefore, if any attack should be made upon the Dominicans (meaning the usurper Baez) during the said negotiations, under the Haytien, or any other flag, it would be regarded as an act of hostility to the United States flag, and would provoke hostility in return."

Such was his language in the Executive Mansion of the President. The Rear-Admiral reports the dignified reply of the President and Secretary of state, who said:—

"That while they were aware of their weakness, they knew their rights, and would maintain them and their dignity as far as they were able, and that they must be allowed to be the judges of their own policy, or words to that effect." (*Ibid.*, p. 14.)

Such words ought to have been to the Rear-Admiral more than a broadside. How poor were his great guns against this simple reproof! The black republic spoke well. The Rear-Admiral adds that he heard afterward, unofficially, "that the authorities were displeased with what they considered a menace on the part of the United States, accompanied with force." And was it not natural that they should be displeased?

All this is bad enough from the official record, but I am enabled from another source, semi official in character, to show yet more precisely what occurred. I have a minute account drawn up by the gentleman who acted as interpreter on the occasion. The Rear-Admiral could not speak French; the President could not speak English. Instead of waiting upon the Secretary of State and making his communication to this functionary, he went at once to the Executive Mansion, with the officers of his vessel and other persons, when, after announcing to the President that he came to pay a friendly visit, he said that, "as a sailor, he would take the same opportunity to communicate instructions received from his Government."

The President, justly surprised, said that he was not aware that the Rear-Admiral had any official communication to make, otherwise the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would be present, being the proper party to receive it. The Secretary of State and other members of the Provisional Government were sent for, when the Rear-Admiral proceeded to make the communication already reported, and at the same time pointing to his great war-ships in the outside harbor, plainly visible from the Executive Mansion, remarked that it could be seen he had power enough to enforce his communication, and that, besides, he was expecting other forces (and in fact two other war-ships soon arrived, one of them a monitor); and then he answered that, "if any vessels under Haytien or other flags were found in Dominican waters, he would sink or capture them." Brave Rear-Admiral! The interpreter, from whose account I am drawing, says that the President felt very sorry and humiliated by this language, especially when the Rear-Admiral referred to the strong forces under his command, and he proceeded to reply:—

"That Hayti, having the knowledge of her feebleness and of her dignity, has taken note of the communication, made in the name of the United States, that, under present circumstances, the Government of Hayti would not interfere in the internal affairs of Santo Domingo, but the Government could not prevent the sympathies of the Haytien people to be with the Dominican patriots, fighting against annexion."

Who will not say that in this transaction the Black Republic appears better than the Rear-Admiral?

TWO PROPOSITIONS ESTABLISHED.

Such is the testimony establishing beyond question the two propositions, first, that the usurper Baez was maintained in power by our navy, to enable him to carry out the sale of his country, and, secondly, the further to assure this sale the neighbor republic of Hayti was violently menaced, all this being in breach of public law, international and constitutional.

In considering how far this conduct is a violation of international law and of the Constitution of the United States, I begin with the former.

GREAT PRINCIPLE OF "EQUALITY OF NATIONS" VIOLATED.

International law is to nations what the National Constitution is to our coequal States; it is the rule by which they are governed. As among us every State, one also every citizen, has an interest in upholding the National Constitution, so has every nation and also every citizen an interest in upholding international law. As well disobey the former as the latter. You cannot do so in either case without disturbing the foundations of peace and tranquility. To insist upon the recognition of international law is to uphold civilization in one of its essential safeguards. To vindicate international law is a constant duty which is most eminent according to the rights in question.

Foremost among admitted principles of international law is the axiom, that all nations are equal, without distinction of population, size, or color. As a natural consequence, whatever is the rule for one is the rule for all; nor can we do to a small, weak, or black nation what we would not do to a large, strong, or white nation; nor what that nation might not do to us. Do unto others as you would have them do unto you, is the plain law for all nations, as for all men. The equality of nations is the first principle of international law, as the equality of men is the first principle in our Declaration of Independence, and you may as well assail the one as the other. As all men are equal before the law, so are all nations.

This simple statement is enough; but since this commanding principle has been practically set aside in the operations of our navy, I proceed to show how it is illustrated by the authority.

The equality of nations, like the equality of men, was recognized tardily, under the growing influence of civilization. Not to the earlier writers, not even to the wonderful Grotius, whose instinct for truth was so divine, do we repair for the elucidation of this undoubted rule. Our Swiss teacher, Vattel, prompted, perhaps, by the experience of his own country, surrounded by more powerful neighbors, was the first to make it stand forth in its present character. His words, which are as remarkable for their picturesque force as for their juridical accuracy, state the whole case:

"Nations composed of men and considered as so many free persons living together in a state of nature, are naturally equal, and inherit from nature the same obligations and rights. Power or weakness does not in this respect produce any difference. A dwarf is as much a man as a giant; a small republic is no less a sovereign State than the most powerful kingdom. By a necessary consequence of that equality, whatever is lawful for one nation is equally lawful for any other; and whatever is unjustifiable in the one is equally so in the other." (Vattel, The Law of Nations, Preliminaries, secs. 18, 19).

Later authorities have followed this statement, with some slight variety of expression, but with no diminution of its force. One of the earliest to reproduce it was Sir William Scott, in one of his masterly judgments, lending to it the vivid beauty of his style:—

"A fundamental principle of public law is the perfect equality and entire independence of all distinct States. Relative magnitude creates no distinction of right; relative imbecility, whether permanent or casual, gives no additional right to the more powerful neighbors; and any advantage seized upon that ground is mere usurpation. This is the great foundation of public law, which it mainly concerns the peace of mankind, both in their public and private capacities, to preserve inviolate." (The Le Louis, 2 Dodson Rep., 243.)

The German Heffter states the rule more simply, but with equal force:—

"Nations being sovereign or independent of each other treat together on a footing of complete equality. The most feeble State has the same political rights as the strongest. In other terms, each State exercises in their plenitude the rights which result from its political existence and from its participation in international association." (Heffter, Le Droit International, Liv. I, sec. 27.)

The latest English writers testify likewise. Here are the words of Phillimore:—

"The natural equality of States is the necessary companion of their independence—that primitive cardinal right upon which the science of international law is mainly built." * * * * "They are entitled in their intercourse with other States to all the rights incident to a natural equality. No other State is entitled to encroach upon this equality by arrogating to itself peculiar privileges or prerogatives as to the manner of their mutual intercourse." (Phillimore, International Law, vol. II, p. 33.)

Twiss follows Phillimore, but gives to the rule a fresh statement:—

"The independence of a nation is absolute and not subject to qualification, so that nations in respect of their intercourse under the common law are peers and equals." * * * * "Power and weakness do not in this respect give rise to any distinction." * * * * "It results from this equality, that whatever is lawful for one nation is equally lawful for another, and whatever is unjustifiable in the one is equally unjustifiable in the other." (Twis, The Law of Nations, p. 11, Chap. I, sec. 12.)

In our own country Chancellor Kent, a great authority, gives the rule with perfect clearness and simplicity:—

"Nations are equal in respect to each other, and entitled to claim equal consideration for their rights, whatever may be their relative dimensions or strength, or however greatly they may differ in Government, religion, or manners. This perfect equality and entire independence of all distinct States is a fundamental principle of public law." (Kent, Commentaries, Vol. I, p. 21.)

General Halleck, whose work is not surpassed by any other in practical value, while quoting especially Vattel and Sir William Scott, says with much sententiousness:—

"All sovereign States, without respect to their relative power, are, in the eye of international law, equal, being endowed with the same natural rights, bound by the same duties, and subject to the same obligations." (Halleck, International Law, chap. V, sect. 1.)

Thus does each authority reflect the other, while the whole together present the equality of nations as a guiding principle not to be neglected or dishonored.

The record already considered shows how this principle has been openly defied by our Government in the treatment of the Black Republic of Hayti, first, in the menace of war by Admiral Poor, and secondly, in the manner of the menace, being in substance and in form. In both respects the Admiral did what he would not have done to a powerful nation, and what we should never allow any nation to do to us.

Hayti was weak, and the gallant Admiral, rowing ashore, pushed to the Executive Mansion, where, after what he called a friendly visit, he struck at the independence of the Black Republic, pointing from the windows of the Executive Mansion to his powerful navy, and threatening to employ it against the Haytien capital or in sinking Haytien ships. For the present I consider this unprecedented insolence only so far as it was an offense against the equality of nations, and here it may be tried easily. Think you that we should have done this thing to England, France, or Spain? Think you that any foreign power could have done it to us? But if right in us towards Hayti, it would be right in us towards England, France, or Spain; and it would be right in any foreign power toward us. If it were right in us toward Hayti, then might England, France, Spain, or Hayti herself do the same to us. Imagine a foreign fleet anchored off Alexandria, while the admiral, pulling ashore in his boat, hurries to the Executive Mansion, and then, after announcing a friendly visit, points to his war ships visible from the windows and menaces their thunder. Or, to be more precise, suppose the Haytian navy to return the compliment here in the Potomac. But just in proportion as we condemn any foreign fleet, including a Haytien fleet, doing this thing, do we condemn ourselves. The case is clear. We did not treat Hayti as our peer. The great principle of the equality of nations we have openly set at naught.

To extenuate this plain outrage I have heard it said that, in relations with Hayti, we are not bound by the same rules of conduct applicable to other nations. So I have heard, and this, indeed, is the only possible defense for the outrage. As in other days it was proclaimed that a black had no rights which a white man was bound to respect, so this defense assumes the same thing of the Black Republic. But at last the black has obtained equal rights and so, I insist, has the Black Republic. As well deny the one as the other. By an act of Congress, drawn by myself and approved by Abraham Lincoln in the session of 1862, diplomatic relations were established between the United States and Hayti, and the President was expressly authorized to appoint diplomatic representatives there. At first we were represented by a commissioner and consul-general; now it is by a minister resident and consul-general. Thus, by act of Congress and the appointment of a minister, have we recognized the equal rights of Hayti in the family of nations, and placed the Black Republic under the safeguard of that great axiom of international law which makes it impossible for us to do unto her what we would not allow her to do unto us. In harmony with the United States, the Almanach de Gotha, where is the authentic if not official list of nations entitled to equal rights, contains the name of Hayti. Thus is the Black Republic enrolled as an equal; and yet have we struck at this equality. How often have I pleaded that all men are equal before the law, and now I plead that all nations are equal before the law without distinction of color.

BELLIGERENT INTERVENTION CONTRARY TO INTERNATIONAL LAW.

From one violation of international law I pass to another. The proceedings as already detailed show belligerent intervention, contrary to international law. Here my statement will be brief.

According to all the best authorities, in harmony with reason, no nation has a right to interfere by belligerent intervention in the internal affairs of another, and especially to take part in a civil feud, except under conditions which are not existing here; nor has it a right to interfere by belligerent intervention between two independent nations. The general rule imposed by modern civilization has been non-intervention; but this rule is little more than a scientific expression of that saying of Philip de Comines, the famous minister of Louis XI, "Our Lord God does not wish that one nation should play the devil with another." Not to occupy time with authorities, I content myself with some of our own country, which are clear and explicit, and I begin with George Washington, who wrote to Lafayette under date of December 25, 1798:—

"No Government ought to interfere with the internal concerns of another, except for the security of what is due to themselves." (Sparks' Writings of Washington, Vol XI, p. 382.)

Wheaton lays down the same rule substantially, when he says:—

"Non-interference is the general rule, to which cases of justifiable interference form exceptions, limited by the necessity of each particular case." (Wheaton's Elements of International Law, p. 132, Part II, Chap I, sec. 12.)

Thus does Wheaton, like Washington, found intervention in the necessity of the case. Evidently neither thought of founding it on a scheme for the acquisition of foreign territory.

In harmony with Washington and Wheaton, I cite General Halleck in his excellent work:—

"Wars of intervention are to be justified or condemned accordingly as they are or are not undertaken strictly as the means of self-defense, and self-protection against the aggrandizements of others, and without reference to treaty obligations, for, if wrong in themselves, the stipulations of a treaty cannot make them right." (Halleck, International Law, Chap. XIV, sec. 19.)

Then, again, Halleck says in words applicable to the present case:—

"The invitation of one party to a civil war can afford no right of foreign interference as against the other party. The same reasoning holds good with respect to armed intervention, whether between belligerent and ally or between belligerent parties in the same State." (*Ibid.*)

Armed intervention, or, as I would say, belligerent intervention, is thus defined by Halleck:—

"Armed intervention consists in threatened or actual force, employed or to be employed by one State in regulating or determining the conduct or affairs of another. Such an employment of force is virtually a war, and must be justified or condemned upon the same general principles as other wars." (*Ibid.*, sec. 12.)

Applying these principles to existing facts already set forth, it is easy to see that the belligerent intervention of the United States in the internal affairs of Dominica, maintaining the usurper Baez in power, especially against Cabral, was contrary to acknowledged principles of international law, and that the belligerent intervention between Dominica and Hayti was of the same character. Imagine our navy playing the same fantastic tricks on the coast of France which it played on the coasts of San Domingo, and then still further, imagine it entering the ports of France as it entered the ports of Hayti, and you will see how utterly indefensible was its conduct. In the capital of Hayti it committed an act of war, hardly less flagrant than that of England at the bombardment of Copenhagen. Happily blood was not shed, but there was an act of war. Here I refer to the authorities already cited and challenge contradiction.

To vindicate these things, whether in Dominica or in Hayti, you must discard all acknowledged principles of international law, and join those who, regardless of rights, rely upon arms. Grotius reminds us of Achilles, as described by Horace:—

"Rights he spurns,
As things not made for him, claims all by arms;"

and he quotes Lucan also, who shows a soldier exclaiming:—

"Now, Peace and Law, I bid you both farewell."

The old Antigonus, who, when besieging a city, laughed at a man who brought him a dissertation on justice, and Pompey, who exclaimed, "Am I who am in arms to think of the laws?"—these seem to be the models of our Government on the coasts of St. Domingo.

USURPATION OF WAR POWERS CONTRARY TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The same spirit which set at defiance great principles of international law, installing force instead, is equally manifest in disregard of the Constitution of the United States, and here one of its most distinctive principles is struck down. By the Constitution it is solemnly announced that to Congress is given the power to "declare war." This allotment of power was made only after much consideration and in obedience to those popular rights consecrated by the American Revolution. In England, and in all other monarchies at the time, this power was the exclusive prerogative of the crown, so that war was justly called the last reason of kings. The framers of our Constitution naturally refused to vest this kingly prerogative in the President. Kings were rejected in substance as in name. The one-man power was set aside, and this prerogative was placed under the safeguard of the people, as represented in that highest form of national life, an act of Congress. No other provision in the Constitution is mere distinctive or more worthy of veneration. I do not go too far when I call it an essential element of republican institutions, happily discovered by our fathers.

Our authoritative commentator, Judge Story, has explained the origin of this provision, and his testimony confirms the statement I have made. After remarking that the power to declare war is "not only the highest sovereign prerogative, but that it is in its own nature and effects so critical and calamitous, that it requires the utmost deliberation and the successive review of all the councils of the nation," the learned author declares, with singular point, that "it should be difficult in a Republic to declare war," and that, the co-operation of all the branches of the legislative power ought upon principle to be required in this, the highest act of legislation;" and he even goes so far as to suggest still greater restrictions, "as by requiring a concurrence of two-thirds of both houses" (Story, Commentaries on the Constitution, sec. 1171. See also sec. 1518.) There is no such conservative requirement; but war can be declared only by a majority of both houses with the approbation of the President. There must be the embodied will of the Legislative and the Executive, in other words, of Congress and the President. Not Congress alone without the President can declare war; nor can the President alone without Congress. Both must concur, and here is the triumph of republican institutions.

But this distinctive principle of our Constitution and new-found safeguard of popular rights has been set aside by the President, or rather, in rushing to the goal of his desires, he has overleaped it, as if it were stubble.

In harmony with the whole transaction is the apology, which insists that the President may do indirectly what he cannot do directly; that he may, according to old "Polonius," "by indirections find directions out;" in short, that though he cannot declare war directly, he may indirectly. We are reminded of the unratified treaty with its futile promise "against foreign interposition," that is, with the promise of the war powers of our Government set in motion by the President alone, without an act of Congress. Here are the precise terms of this promise:—

"The people of the Dominican Republic shall, in the shortest possible time, express, in a manner conformable to their laws, their will concerning the cession herein provided for; and the United States shall, until such expression shall be had, protect the Dominican Republic against foreign interposition, in order that the national expression may be free." (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 17, p. 99, Forty-first Congress, third Session.)

Now, nothing can be clearer than that this provision, introduced on the authority of the President alone, was beyond his powers, and, therefore, *brutum fulmen*, a mere wooden gun, until after the ratification of the treaty. Otherwise the President alone might declare war without an act of Congress, doing indirectly what he cannot do directly, and thus overturning that special safeguard, placing what Story justly calls "this highest sovereign prerogative" under the guardianship of Congress.

Here we meet another distinctive principle of our Constitution. As the power to declare war is lodged in Congress with the concurrence of the President, so is the power to make a treaty lodged in the President with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate. War is declared only by Congress and the President; a treaty is made only by the President and two-thirds of the Senate. As the former safeguard was new, so was the latter. In England and all other monarchies at the time, the treaty-making power was a kingly prerogative, like the power to declare war. The provision in our Constitution requiring the participation of the Senate was another limitation of the one-man power, and a new contribution to republican institutions.

The *Federalist*, in an article written by Alexander Hamilton, thus describes the kingly prerogative:—

"The king of Great Britain is the sole and absolute representative of the nation in all foreign transactions. He can of his own accord make treaties of peace, commerce, alliance, and of every other description. It is an established fact that the prerogative of making treaties exists in the Crown in its utmost plenitude; and that the compacts entered into by royal authority have the most complete legal validity and perfection, independent of any other sanction." (*Federalist*, No. LXIX.)

Such was the well-known kingly prerogative which our Constitution rejected. Here let the *Federalist* speak again:—

"There is no comparison between the intended power of the President and the actual power of the British sovereign. The one can perform alone what the other can only do with the concurrence of a branch of the legislature." (*Ibid.*)

Then again, after showing that a treaty is a contract with a foreign nation, having the force of law, the *Federalist* proceeds:—

"The history of human conduct does not warrant that exalted opinion of human virtue which would make it wise in a nation to commit interests of so delicate and momentous a kind as those which concern its intercourse with the rest of the world, to the sole disposal of a magistrate created and circumstanced as would be a President of the United States." (*Ibid.* LXXV.)

Thus does this contemporary authority testify against handing over to the "sole disposal" of the President the delicate and momentous question in the unratified St. Domingo treaty.

Following the *Federalist* is the famous commentator already cited, who insists that "it is too much to expect that a free people would confide to a single magistrate, however respectable, the sole authority to act conclusively, as well as exclusively, upon the subject of treaties (Story, Commentaries, sec. 1512); and that, however proper it may be in a monarchy, there is no American statesman but must feel that such a prerogative in an American President would be inexpedient and dangerous; that it would be inconsistent with that wholesome jealousy which all republics ought to cherish of all depositaries of power, and then he adds that—

"The check which acts upon the mind, from the consideration that what is done is but preliminary, and requires the assent of other independent minds to give it legal conclusiveness, is a restraint which awakens caution and compels to deliberation." (*Ibid.*)

The learned author then dwells with pride on the requirement of the Constitution which, while it confides the power to the executive department, guards it from serious abuse by placing it under the ultimate superintendence of a select body of high character and high responsibility" (*ibid.*); and then, after remarking that the President is "immediate author and finisher of all treaties," he concludes in decisive words that "no treaty so formed becomes binding upon the country, unless it receives the deliberate assent of two-thirds of the Senate." (*Ibid.*, sec. 1513.) Nothing can be more positive. Therefore, even at the expense of repetition, I insist that, as the power to declare war is under the safeguard of Congress with the concurrence of the President, so is the power to make a treaty in the President with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate; but the act of neither becomes binding without this concurrence. Thus, on grounds of authority, as well as of reason, is it clear that the promise of the President to employ the war powers without the authority of Congress was void, and every employment of these war powers in pursuance of this assumption was a usurpation.

If the President, were a king with the kingly prerogative either to declare war or to make treaties, he might do what he has done, but being only President, with the limited powers established by the Constitution, he cannot do it. The assumption in the St. Domingo treaty is exceptional and abnormal, being absolutely without precedent. The treaty with France in 1803 for the cession of Louisiana contained no such assumption; nor did the treaty with Spain, in 1819, for the cession of Florida; nor did the treaty with Mexico, in 1848, by which the title to Texas and California was assured; nor did the treaty with Mexico, in 1853, by which new territory was obtained; nor did the treaty with Russia, in 1867, for the cession of her possessions in North America. In none of these treaties was there any such assumption of power. The Louisiana treaty stipulated that possession should be taken by the United States "immediately after the ratification of the present treaty by the President of the United States, and in case that of the First Consul shall have been previously obtained" (Statutes at Large, Vol. VIII, p. 202). The Florida treaty stipulated "six months after the exchange of the ratification of the treaty, or sooner if possible." (*Ibid.*, p. 258.) But these stipulations, by which possession on our part with corresponding responsibilities was adjourned till after the exchange of ratifications, were simply according to the dictate of reason, in harmony with the requirement of our Constitution.

The case of Texas had two stages, first under an unratified treaty, and secondly, under a joint resolution of Congress. What was done under the latter had the concurrence of Congress and the President, so that the inchoate title of the United States was created by act of Congress, in plain contradiction to the present case, where the title, whatever it may be, is under an unratified treaty, and is created by the President alone. Here is a manifest difference, not to be forgotten.

But it is not to be disguised that during the pendency of the treaty, and before its ratification by the Senate, there was an attempt by John Tyler, aided by his Secretary of State, John C. Calhoun, to commit the United States to the military support of Texas. Suffice it to say, that there was no collusion or belligerent intervention, but only what Benton calls an "assumpsit" by Calhoun. On this "assumpsit" the veteran Senator, in the memoirs of his "Thirty Years in the Senate," breaks forth in these indignant terms:—

"As to secretly lending the army and navy of the United States to Texas to fight Mexico while we were at peace with her, it would be a crime against God and man and our own Constitution, for which heads might be brought to the block, if Presidents and their Secretaries, like constitutional kings and ministers, should be held capitally responsible for capital crimes." (Benton, Thirty Years' View, Vol. II, p. 642.)

The indignant statesman, after exposing the unconstitutional chariantry of the attempt, proceeds:—

"And that no circumstance of contradiction or folly should by wanting to crown this plot of crime and imbecility, it so happened that on the same day that our new Secretary here was giving his written assumpsit to lead the army and navy to fight Mexico while we were at peace with her, the agent Murphy was accommunicating to the Texan Government, in Texas, the refusal of Mr. Tyler, through Mr. Nelson, to do so, because of its unconstitutionality." (*Ibid.*, p. 643.)

Again he says:—

"The engagement to fight Mexico for Texas, while we were at peace with Mexico, was to make war with Mexico! a piece of business which belonged to Congress and should have been referred to them, and which, on the contrary, was concealed from them, though in session and present." (*Ibid.*, p. 643.)

In the face of this indignant judgment, written more than a decade after the attempt, and being already the undying voice of history, the "assumpsit" of John C. Calhoun will not be accepted as a proper example for an Executive. But there is not a word of that powerful utterance by which this act is forever blasted that is not strictly applicable to the "assumpsit" in the case of Dominica. As in the first there was an engagement to fight Mexico for Texas, while we were at peace with Mexico, which was nothing less than war with Mexico, so the present engagement to fight Hayti for Dominica, while we are at peace with Hayti, is nothing less than war with Hayti. Nor is it any the less "a crime against God and man and our own Const

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steps and consenting to act in subordination to international law and the Constitution of the United States.

Therefore, on the question of acquisition I say nothing to-day, only alluding to certain points involved. Sometimes it is insisted that emigrants will hurry in large numbers to this tropical island when once annexed, and thus swell its means; but this allegation forgets that, according to the testimony of history, peaceful emigration travels with the sun on parallels of latitude, and not on parallels of longitude, mainly following the isothermal line and not turning off at right angles, whether north or south. Sometimes it is insisted that it will be better for the people of this island if annexed to our republic, but this allegation forgets the transcendent question, whether it is better for them, better for the African race, better for civilization, that the Black Republic should be absorbed out of sight, instead of being fostered into a successful example of self-government for the redemption of the race, not only on the Caribbean islands, but on the continent of Africa. Then, again, arises that other question, whether we will assume the bloody hazards involved in this business, as it has been pursued, with the alternative of expenditures for war ships and troops, causing most painful anxieties, while the land of Toussaint l'Ouverture listens to the constant whisper of independence. And there is still that other question of debts and obligations, acknowledged and unacknowledged, with an immense claim by Hayti, and an unsettled boundary which I have already called a bloody lawsuit.

These questions I state only. Meanwhile, to my mind, there is something better than belligerent intervention and acts of war with the menace of absorption at untold cost of treasure. It is a sincere and humane effort on our part, in the spirit of peace, to reconcile Hayti and Dominica, and to establish tranquility throughout the island. Let this be attempted, and our Republic will become an example worthy of its name and of the civilization which it represents, while republican institutions have new glory. The blessings of good men would attend such an effort; nor would the smile of Heaven be wanting.

And may we not justly expect the President to unite in such a measure of peace and goodwill? He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city; and so the President, ruling his spirit in subjection to the humane principles of international law and the Constitution of his country, will be greater than if he had taken all the islands of the sea.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Foreign Affairs.

—Order has been restored at Lyons.

—General Chanzy has been liberated.

—The elections in Paris yesterday passed off quietly.

—The mayors and assistant mayors of Paris who were deposed have been reinstated.

—The representatives of Spain, Italy, and Hungary have presented the congratulations of their sovereigns on the restoration of the German Empire.

Domestic Affairs.

—Several large crevasses have recently occurred in the Mississippi river levees in the upper parishes of Louisiana, which will cause great damage to the low lands of that State.

—The Arkansas Legislature adjourned at noon on Saturday, but the Senate will remain some time in session as a court of impeachment and board of equalization.

—The United States steamer Tennessee, with the San Domingo Commission, arrived off Charleston, S. C., at daylight yesterday morning, and upon going ashore the commissioners took a train for Washington, where they are expected to arrive this evening.

COLLISION IN BROADWAY.

Miraculous Escape of Mr. Peter Cooper from Injury.

A singular accident occurred at noon to-day at the intersection of Broadway and Liberty street, by which Mr. Peter Cooper's carriage was upset, but he escaped all injury in a most miraculous manner. There is a difference in the grade of Broadway and that of Liberty street, the trap blocks of the former being somewhat higher than the wooden surface of the latter. This noon, as Mr. Cooper was driving through Liberty street, a horse attached to an old-fashioned carriage which is familiar to the eye of most New Yorkers, he was preceded by a heavily-laden draft truck. As the wheels of the truck came in contact with the higher trap blocks at Broadway, the horses were unable to proceed, and the truck receded, crowding Mr. Cooper's conveyance back upon another truck in the rear. The body of the carriage caught upon the platform, and the horse still being pushed back, the carriage was completely overturned, and Mr. Cooper was thrown out.

Fortunately a gentleman of Elizabeth, N. J., saw Mr. Cooper's perilous position, and as he fell caught him in his arms, bringing the philantropist to the ground on his feet without a scratch or a bruise. The escape from injury or possible death was most miraculous, and had it not been that the horse was very gentle and did not attempt to move, Mr. Cooper could scarcely have escaped injury. The horse once belonged to General "Baldy" Smith, and has been in Mr. Cooper's possession a long time, by whom he is highly prized.—*N. Y. Post, last evening.*

BEHIND THE BARS.

Fatal Affray in the Indiana Penitentiary.

A probably fatal stabbing affray occurred in the Indiana State Prison South at Jeffersonville on Sunday evening between two life-time convicts, Buck McKinney and Cyrus Carlisle, both of whom were originally from Kentucky. The former was at one time Sergeant-at-Arms of the Kentucky State Senate. The affair was aggravated by an old feud existing between the men. On Sunday evening Carlisle went into the old cell-house, of which McKinney has charge, and while attempting to get a drink, either accidentally or otherwise, dropped the cup in the bucket and then thrust his hand into the water.

McKinney remonstrated, when a quarrel ensued, in which angry words were used, and finally Carlisle struck McKinney, whereupon the latter drew a knife similar in size and shape to a shoemaker's knife, and inflicted a slight wound on Carlisle's breast. At this point Carlisle slipped and fell on his back, when McKinney inflicted a second wound in the right shoulder, three inches in length, which will most likely prove fatal.

McKinney is reputed as a most desperate man, but up to this time, for a term of thirteen years, had behaved himself so well in prison that he was, until recently, a "trusty." He was sent from Columbus, Indiana, for murder. Carlisle is in for life for the same offense. Since the affray McKinney has been placed in close confinement.

SAD CALAMITY.

Two Little Boys Killed by the Falling In of a Cave.

At a quarter-past 12 o'clock, Tuesday, two little sons of Boney and Amelia Brunell, Henry, in his eighth, and James Thomas, in his sixth year, were found crushed and smothered under an old deserted cave in the shore bank, south of the Wickford Academy, which the heavy rains had caused to fall in.

The old cave was a short distance from their home, and the children had been there one or two days before to play. Tuesday morning, before going to his work, their father forbade the boys going there again, and charged their older brother, Joseph, in his tenth year, to watch them. At 9 o'clock Joseph was sent for the doctor, to attend his sick mother, and when he returned the younger boys were missing. At half-past 11 o'clock Joseph discovered that the cave had fallen in, and told his father, on his return at noon, that he feared his brothers were under it.

The distressed father secured the assistance of two of his neighbors, and soon dug out the bodies and took them to his house, where the doctor examined them, but life was extinct. The neck of James was broken by the falling timber. The unfortunate lads were then prepared for the grave, and were interred on Wednesday in Elm Grove Cemetery.—*Providence Journal, March 23.*

MONTMARTRE.

Sketch of the Headquarters of the Parisian Insurrectionists.

Montmartre derives its name from *Mons Martis*, because the Romans built a temple thereon in honor of Mars. The hill itself is between three and four hundred feet above the level of the Seine, commanding an excellent view of Paris, and also furnishing an eligible location for the batteries of a foreign or domestic enemy besieging the capital. Numerous gypsum quarries are opened here, and the little village, with its groups of windmills, which crown the summit of the acclivity, presents a pleasing and picturesque appearance to the approaching traveller.

The church formerly belonging to the Abbey of Montmartre was founded by Louis VI in the year 1100, and is still much visited by devout pilgrims, more especially during September. The cemetery of Montmartre is an object of considerable interest, being the first one established after the suppression of burial places in the city, and was called originally Champ du Repos. The spot was once a gypsum quarry, and the broken character of the ground adds much to its beauty. The total area, including recent additions, is fifty-four acres. A lofty stone cross stands near the gateway, and behind it, on a gentle eminence, are many tasteful monuments belonging to prominent aristocratic families.

On the other side of this eminence, and divided from the rest by a wall, is the Jewish cemetery; beyond which, to the right, is a beautiful chapel in the Byzantine style of architecture, erected to the memory of the Countess Potocka. A prominent feature of the place is a stone obelisk surmounted by a cross, which marks the grave of a Duchess de Montmorency. The *fosses communes*, or common graves, are near the further boundary of the enclosure. Electric bells communicate through subterranean pipes from the most distant parts of the cemetery with the central office, so that the superintendent may, by touching a key, summon any of his assistants to attend upon funerals as they arrive.

THE FOX WILL.

End of a Singular Contested Will Case—The United States to Receive the Personal Property.

Surrogate Hutchings, of New York, has filed a decree in the remarkable contested will case of Charles Fox. It will be remembered the testator left all his real and personal estate to the United States, to "assist in paying the debt contracted by the war for the subjugation of the rebellious Confederate States," and has been before the court for more than a year past. The Surrogate has just rendered his decision, as follows:—

That said last will and testament is valid and operative as to the personal estate of the testator only.

That as to the personal estate of the testator, the petitioner, the United States of America, is the sole legatee under said will, after the payment of all his lawful debts.

That as to personality, the bequest in said will to petitioner is not operative as a trust, but as an absolute gift; the terms of said bequest as to the purpose thereof constituting no legal restriction upon the use of the legacy.

That the said petitioner, the United States of America, is not entitled to and cannot lawfully take, receive, or hold as devisees, in trust or otherwise, under said last will and testament, the real estate devised thereby or any part thereof.

That the real estate of said Charles Fox descends to his heirs at law.

KIDNAPPING.

Gypsies Attempt to Steal a Child.

The Reading *Eagle* says:—Yesterday morning about 9½ o'clock an attempt was made by a woman to steal a baby boy, a son of Mr. Charles Fisher, machinist, who resides in Sixth street, above Franklin. It seems that Mrs. Fisher went into the back yard to draw some water, leaving her babe lying in a cradle in the front room, and while she was absent the gypsy entered the front door, which had been left unlocked, took the cradle quilt and placed it in her basket and was in the act of placing the babe in the same, when the mother entered. She took the child from the gypsy, and ordered her to leave, but was too much frightened to give the alarm and have the woman arrested. As an excuse, the gypsy said she had taken the child up to look at it, and poured forth upon Mrs. Fisher the vilest of epithets before leaving the house. When the attempted abduction became known at the depot, where Mr. Fisher works, considerable excitement was caused, and for a time it looked as if some of the employes would visit the gypsy band, and annihilate them. The band has been encamped at Heiner's Spring for several days past, and the woman who thus attempted to make desolate the fireside of one of our citizens should be brought to justice at once.

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DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.
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"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusiv sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

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No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

Have reduced the prices of ALL THEIR

Chromos 25 Per Cent.

This includes

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FRAMES of every character equally as cheap.

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And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

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Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

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The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
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The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, April 4, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, March 31.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

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The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, April 1, at 8 A. M.

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The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, April 8, at 12 M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Sunday, April 16.

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Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

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The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.
2 6 3m

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MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—NILSSON.
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of unavoidable circumstances, ONLY ONE CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 29, 1871.
Parties having purchased Season Tickets can exchange them and receive the balance of their money at the Academy.
Mr. Max Strakosch respectfully announces the FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF
MLLE CHRISTINA NILSSON,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 29,
Rossini's immortal Masterwork,
STABAT MATER,
STABAT MATER,
Will be given, with the powerful chorus of THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
And, in addition, a
GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.
Mlle CHRISTINA NILSSON will be assisted by Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Contralto; Signors BRIGNOLI, VERGER, and Mr. H. VIEUXTEMPS. Grand Orchestra under the direction of MAX MARETZEK. Musical Conductor, Signor BOSONI.
General admission, $2; Reserved Seats $1 and $2 extra, according to location; Family Circle, $1; Reserved Seats in Family Circle $1 extra; Amphitheatre, 50 cents.
Seats now for sale at the Academy and F. A. North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commence at 8 o'clock.
The Steinway pianos are used at all the Nilsson Concerts.

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THEODORE THOMAS' CONCERTS.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
In consequence of the great demand for seats to the concerts of
FRIDAY EVENING, March 31,
and Grand Matinee,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 1,
and in compliance with overwhelming requests,
AN ADDITIONAL GRAND CONCERT
will be given on
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 1,
being most positively the
LAST CONCERT OF THE SEASON.
Mr. Thomas will be assisted by the great pianiste,
MISS ANNA MEHLIG,
AND HIS
MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA,
Tickets and programmes at North's Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, and Academy.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Evening Concerts commence at 8 o'clock. Matinee at 2 o'clock. 3 27 5t

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.
Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents.
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT
has the pleasure of announcing that, through the kindness of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, Lessee of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, he has effected an engagement,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
WITH
MISS FANNY DAVENPORT,
who will have the honor of making her first appearance at this theatre in her charming impersonation of LADY GAY SPANKER,
in Boucicault's Comedy of
LONDON ASSURANCE,
supported by
DAVENPORT'S STAR COMPANY.
Dazzle (on this occasion).....E. L. DAVENPORT
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, LONDON ASSURANCE.
Box Office open and tickets secured in advance from 9 until 4 o'clock. 1t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
LOTTA'S FIFTH WEEK. HOUSES PACKED.
MONDAY, EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2,
HEART'S EASE;
OR, WHAT'S MONEY WITHOUT?
LOTTA IN TWO CHARACTERS,
with Songs, Dances, and Solos.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF LOTTA.
SATURDAY, only Heart's Ease Matinee.
MONDAY NEXT, LOTTA as "POPSY."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
THE LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW YORK PANTOMIME COMPANY,
in the great 17-Scene Spectacular Pantomime, entitled
THE THREE HUNCHBACKS.
The Great Martinetti Troupe, the celebrated Rizarelli Brothers, and the wonderful Seigrist Children, with Splendid Tricks. 150 Magnificent Costumes! New Music! Beautiful Ballets! Superb Transformations!

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
GRAND CONCERT
BY
BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 13, 1871.
GRAND MILITARY BAND,
in an Entire New Uniform.
CHOICE SELECTIONS OF
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
Tickets, 50 cents each.
Reserved seats, 75 cents. 4 13 t 4 13

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
ADMIRAL DOT, 25 inches high.
CHERRY AND FAIR STAR,
in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday matinees at 2.
Magnificent Scenery. Beautiful Dancing.
Admission, 25 cents to all the Attractions. 19 12 tf

FOR ONE WEEK LONGER.
ROTHERMEL'S BATTLE OF GETTYSB

Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1871.

SUMNER ON SAN DOMINGO.

We lay before our readers the great speech of Senator Sumner on San Domingo delivered to-day in the Senate, and we hope that, in spite of its great length, it will receive all the attention the importance of the subject deserves. This speech is a bitter attack upon the administration, and while Mr. Sumner is exceedingly anxious to disclaim any personal motives, and to appear in the light of an impartial critic, it is impossible for him to conceal a spirit of vindictiveness which is far from adding force to his arraignment of the President and his advisers. The speech, however, is much more powerful than Mr. Sumner's first effort in the same direction, and it presents an array of facts in connection with the San Domingo negotiations which cannot fail to command the attention of the country, and to elicit criticisms not at all complimentary to the administration. Mr. Sumner charges that the President has practically made war upon San Domingo, that he has threatened Hayti, and that Baez is an usurper who has been maintained in power by the forces of the United States in order that he may sell his country. He shows that we have now in Dominican waters twelve men-of-war, including two monitors, and very properly inquires why this display of naval strength should be necessary if the people of San Domingo are to be allowed to express a fair and unbiased opinion with regard to the desirability of annexation to the United States. He makes an unfavorable comparison between the negotiations carried on by Spain and those engaged in by the United States, and he gives an elaborate review of the Babcock-Hatch intrigues, and declares that the President has attempted to gain his ends by underhand means which are disgraceful to himself and to the nation. Mr. Sumner contends that in the San Domingo intrigues the great principle of the equality of nations has been violated, and that we are now engaged in oppressing a sister republic and an independent nation, which, from its very weakness, ought to be a special object of our generous consideration. He also elaborately reviews the case of Texas, and proves, to his own satisfaction at least, that no comparisons can be drawn between it and the San Domingo scheme, and he contends that the action of President Grant is a violation of international law, a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and a violation of public justice.

THE TAXATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The question whether a serious attempt should be made in this city to obtain municipal revenue from personal property has often been agitated in Councils. On the one hand such a policy is earnestly advocated, and on the other warmly opposed. As we are drifting along now, piling up a mountain of new municipal debt every year, and on the point of incurring new expenditures, there is nothing left but a choice of evils. If guidance is sought elsewhere, it will be seen that Philadelphia stands almost alone among American cities in her attempt to pay the expenses of a municipal government without imposing a heavy tax on personal property, and the result of her experiment is the largest municipal debt in this country, if not in the world. She may well pause, therefore, at the prospect before her, and shrink from increasing the taxes on real estate to the exorbitant rate demanded by the present and prospective demands upon her treasury. The best argument against a tax on personal property is probably to be found in the allegation that the public care less for it than for taxation on real estate, and that they are therefore less likely to insist on an economical administration of their affairs. But this argument has, after all, little real force in this community. Dust can be thrown in the eyes of a hundred thousand voters by loan bills as easily as by a resort to taxation on personal property; and the question forced upon us now is simply whether real estate must bear the whole of a series of burdens which are rapidly attaining fearful magnitude. To give an affirmative answer to this question is to decide at the outset that many wealthy men shall escape their legitimate share of municipal taxation. So far as the city is concerned, a banker worth millions, or a merchant prince, may, under the present system, pay less money into her coffers than any married mechanic who wishes to live in a house of his own. It is the tenant and not the owner of a house (unless he happen to be the tenant as well as the owner) who pays the tax on city real estate; and there are to-day tens of thousands of industrious struggling men in Philadelphia, paying, directly or indirectly, from forty to seventy-five dollars each, annually, into the City Treasury, while thousands of citizens who have large incomes either pay less sums or nothing at all. Taxation on real estate has but a single virtue—the difficulty of escape from it—and nearly all civilized governments (National and State, as well as municipal)—except Philadelphia—have made strenuous efforts to widen the basis of taxation, so that the pressure might not fall too heavily upon a single branch of investments. When money is needed, a tax on real estate is one of the least efficient and, at the same time, one of the most oppressive methods of obtaining it. The experience of the National Government proves this. It obtains from Philadelphia, in one form or another, at least twice as much revenue as the municipal government, it taking from the city every few years an amount equal to her entire municipal debt; and yet the pressure of national taxation is trifling when compared with the pressure of notoriously inadequate municipal taxation on real estate. It is, of course, easy enough to discover objections to the taxation of personal property. Reasons as plenty as blackberries can be urged against it, and we would not advocate it except as a relief from the undue, and in some cases absolutely unendurable, pressure on real estate which is impending, if the city does not speedily increase her sources of revenue.

The conviction and sentence of John Brill for altering the election returns of the Sixteenth ward will, we trust, exercise a powerful influence in checking such flagrant and dangerous crimes. Tampering with the popular will by clerical manipulations must be sternly suppressed. The present mode of making up the returns of elections in this city affords great facilities for such rascalities, for after the returns of the respective divisions of each ward are summed up, the checks upon the ward return which comprises these details are lamentably inefficient, and a wide latitude is left for the manipulations of unscrupulous ward return judges. Since the law is defective, we are glad that the courts have commenced the work of punishing those who avail themselves of its loopholes, and this task should be prosecuted without fear, favor, or affection, until all the active fraudulent-return manufacturers of both parties are safely stowed away in the County Prison. Unfair elections and unfair returns are worse than no elections at all; and if republican government is to dwindle down to a mere contest of villainy and fraud, it will become a mere delusion and a snare.

Judge Cadwalader on Saturday, with—as our reporter phrases it—"the tenderness and gentleness of manner which are characteristic of this kind-hearted gentleman in his administration of criminal justice," sentenced Percival B. Spear to an imprisonment of three years for the crime of forgery. The reason for this comparatively light punishment appears to have been because Spear has "always occupied the position of a gentleman," from which it might be inferred that if he had been some low fellow, unaccustomed to good society, the Judge would probably have been less tender-hearted. Spear's offense was one which called for severe punishment, if only that other would-be plunderers of the Indians might be warned, and the public interest would have been better served if the sentence had been much more onerous.

Mr. Sumner's Speech in the Senate this afternoon on the San Domingo question being the great event of the day, we surrender a large amount of our space to-day to present it to our readers in full.

NOTICES.

Spring Sale
IN
Fine Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys.
An entirely new stock. By far the largest and most varied, the most elegantly made up, in new and stylish modes, well sewed and handsomely trimmed; grave and gay, to suit all tastes—boys of six or men of sixty.
Scale of Prices—*Cheap*, Cheaper, Cheapest.
Wanamaker & Brown
have now opened, after months of preparation, a stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, which far surpasses even their former efforts.
This they will dispose of by a
Lively and Quick Sale,
to insure which they have put the lowest figures possible on every article in store,
Advice—Come and see for yourself.
Secure a 'first pick" in the stock.
Register your orders early in the Custom Department.
Ask your wife to examine our Boys' Clothing.
Buy your Shirts, Cravats, etc., in our enlarged Gents' Furnishing Department.
Oak Hall Building,
The Largest Clothing House in Philadelphia,
S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Streets.

PIANOS.

Steinway & Sons'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their ne
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
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PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
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WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

CHICKERING SONS'
Grand, Square and Upright Pianos,
GREAT REDUCTION.
FIXED PRICES.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
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THEO. LEONHARDT & CO.,
Engraving and Steam Lithographic
PRINTING ROOMS,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESNUT Street
2 22wfm 3mrp DEMOCRAT BUILDING.

$14,000, $12,000, $10,000, AND $8000 TO invest on mortgage. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 731 WALNUT Street.
3 25 2t

CLOTHING.

OVERCOAT ! VERCOAT !
Spring Overcoats!
Velvet Collar!
Silk Breast!
Silk Lined!
Spring Overcoats!
For Boys! Boys!! Boys!!!
FAR BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.
Elegance,
Fashion,
Good Taste,
Characterize the
Assortment of Goods
We have to submit to
Our Customers.
Ready-made Clothing of all qualities and styles at reasonable prices.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

THE
NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S
WATCHES,
(Factory, Springfield, Mass.
In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.
For sale by
ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,
Successor to John M. Harper,
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND STORY, [3 2 2mrp
Salesroom of the American Watch.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE
Removed from 1012
TO
No. 1109 CHESNUT Street.
Opening of the New Store
Monday, March 13.
An entire new Stock imported and selected by Mr. GAY in Europe, to which the attention of the Public is invited. We will commence in our New Store on MONDAY, and offer goods at a great reduction on former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces	$18·00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5·75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	6·75
Stone China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7·75
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	45
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.
Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.
SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. [3 15 smw1m

PAPER HANGINGS.

NAGLE,
COOKE
AND
EWING,
Paper Hangings,
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3 18 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS
FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE
OF THE
NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,
We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwsf PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

REMOVAL.
Mitchell & Fletcher,
GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS,
HAVE REMOVED
FROM
No. 1204 CHESNUT STREET
TO THEIR
NEW STORE,
NORTHEAST CORNER
OF
Twelfth and Chesnut Sts.,
And respectfully invite an examination of their new and extensive assortment of
CHOICE GOODS,
Comprising all the most desirable articles incidental to a
FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT
IN THEIR LINE.
Their Scale of Prices is Adjusted so as to
OFFER
Great Inducements to Purchasers.
3 22 wfm3t

PLATED WARE.

MEAD & ROBBINS,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Silver-Plated Ware,
Invite special attention to their Large, Varied, and Elegant Stock of SILVER-PLATED WARE, embracing every article in their line of business.
Hotels, Families and Others
About furnishing will find this the
Largest Stock in the Country
To select from, and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. We give below the prices of some of our Goods:—

Tea Sets, 6 pieces	$20·00
Dinner Castors, 6 bottles	6·00
Breakfast Castors, 3, 4 and 5 bottles	$3·00 to 6·00
Butter Dishes	4·00
Ice Pitchers	6·00 to 8·00
Cake Baskets	6·00 to 12·00
Fruit Stands	7·00 to 20·00
Card Baskets	4·00 to 9·00
Waiters, all sizes	
Tureens	10·00
Wine Castors	15·00
Children's Sets	3·00
Children's Cups	1.00 to 3·00
Vegetable Dishes	12·00

Spoons and Forks a Specialty.
3 22 wfm2mrp

MILLINERY, ETC.

THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNGAN,
NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have opened their Spring Assortment of
DESIRABLE WHITE GOODS.
Piques in Plaids, Stripes, and Cords.
French Nainsook, all prices.
French Muslin, 2 yards wide, very low.
Tucked Muslin, for Waists and Skirts.
A LARGE STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGING AND INSERTING.
Real and Imitation Laces.
Rich Flouncing in Nainsook and Swiss.
French Caps for Ladies and Children.
Ladies' Under-garments, very cheap.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES RECEIVED DAILY.
INFANTS' OUTFITS
on hand and made to order. 3 18smw3m

HATS AND CAPS.

WILLIAM H. OAKFORD,
HATTER,
No. 913 CHESNUT Street.
SPRING STYLES NOW READY.
Patronage respectfully solicited.
P. S.—SOLE AGENT FOR AMIDON'S NEW YORK HATS. 3 10 fmw13trp

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp4

CREGG'S BRICK MACHINE,
New, Never Used, For Sale
CAN BE DELIVERED AT ONCE.
Address CAPITAL,
3 25 15t Box 2003, Philadelphia Post Office.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES,
1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.
THE BEST SHIRT BOSOMS.
Our Shirt Bosoms are celebrated for the superior style in which they are made, and for great durability.
Linen Shirt Bosoms at all prices from 25 cents up.
MILLIKEN'S COLDEN-FLAX LINENS,
Undoubtedly the best and cheapest Linens in the market. A full line now open.
Richardson's Housewife Linens. Medium Linens.
Light Medium Linens for Ladies. Fine Bosom Linens.
LOWER PRICES FOR LINENS.
We are pleased to announce to our customers that
We have made a
Great Reduction from Last Season's Prices.

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NEW CARPETINGS,
Oil Cloths
AND
Mattings,
GREAT VARIETY. LOW PRICES
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
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McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
IMPORTERS OF
CARPETINGS.
Spring Importations,
NEW DESIGNS IN ALL FABRICS.
Now in store and to arrive, together with the whole stock, are offered at
Popular Prices,
To insure large sales,
Preparatory to Removal
In July to our new warehouse,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 Chesnut St.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street.
3 1 wsm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

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MARVIN'S SAFES.
The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment
Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.
MARVIN'S CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL
Burglar Safe
Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio.
A number of Second-hand Safes of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

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SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
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This is the best and most economical LAUNDRY SOAP in the United States For house-cleaning, and washing Flannel or Woollen Goods, it has no equal. It is sold by all grocers, and manufactured only by
McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOOVER'S NEW CHROMOS.
"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.
"Mary and St. John," size 22x28, a most sublime chromo.
"The Beautiful Snow," size 16x22, a very impressive picture.
"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem.
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Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by
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3 18smw3m Philadelphia, second floor.

LOST OR MISLAID.—PERPETUAL POLICY No. 9240, of The Enterprise Insurance Company, on house No. 1942 Alder street, originally taken out by Joseph D. Thornton, and by him transferred to C. E. Ellis, mortgagee, and John P. Wolverton, owner. If found, please return to J. P. WOOLVERTON, No. 1147 BEACH Street, as application has been made for a duplicate. 3 11fmw6t*

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 N. EIGHTH Street,
Opened This Morning,
100 pieces Black Hernani.
75 pieces Fine Black Hernani, 45c.
25 pieces extra heavy Mesh, 75c.
SUITS A SPECIALTY.
LAWN, LINEN, AND FRENCH MUSLIN COSTUMES IN VARIETY.
Lawn Suits at $3·50—a specialty.
Lawn Suits, $3 75 to $10—specialties.
Handsome French Plaid Muslin Costumes.
Buff and Chocolate Suits, handsomely made.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
To which we would call special attention, of a superior make, at
VERY LOW PRICES,
Consisting of Handsome Bridal Sets.
Chemises, 95c, and $1·25—special bargains.
Night Dresses and Drawers.
Job lot of Fine Piques reduced.
Wide French Corded Piques.
New Parasols—handsome.
New Dress Goods.
8-4 Fine French Muslins, 56c. up.
White Check Nainsooks and Swisses.
Long Black Silk Veils, at $1·25 to $4.
Black Dot Net for Veils.
Twisted Silk Grenadines for Veils (new).
Black Alpacas and Mohairs.
Special Bargains in Alpacas for Costumes.
25 pcs. Black Alpaca Lustrous, at 37½c, worth 50c
Double-warp Black Alpaca.
Pure Black Mohairs, at 62c. to $1.
Black Silks! Black Silks!
Guipure Bands and Insertings.
Elegant New Styles in Guipures.
Largest lot of Guipure Bands in the market.
Cheapest Bands in the market.
Also, 20,000 yards of Hamburg Edging.
New Style Linen Collars and Cuffs.
New Lace and Linen Inserted Sets.
Ladies' Silk Gauze and Gauze Lisle Gloves.
Also, open on Monday, Ladies' Fine Black Milanese Taffeta Gloves, finest goods and best imported; very scarce.
Table Damasks, Napkins and Towels. Reduced to close, for want of room.
Also, Linen Floor Druggets. 3 25 2t

JOHN W. THOMAS & Co.,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,
Invite an examination of their
NEW STOCK
OF
Spring Dress Goods,
Which is now complete in
Every Department.
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EYRE
AND
LANDELL,
ARCH & FOURTH Sts.
HAVE ALL THE POPULAR COLORS OF THE
NEW SPRING SILKS.
ECUME DE LA MER, POUSSIERE OR DUST,
ECRU OR RAW, CHEROOT BROWNS,
SPANISH BROWNS, FROU-FROU
SHADES, STEEL GREY, DOVE
GREY, ELEGANT GREENS,
BLUES, MODES, ETC.
1 27 mwf3mrp

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street.
BELOW WALNUT.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LIGHT CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING PHAETONS, JENNY LINDS,
BUGGIES, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
All WORK WARRANTED to be of the b WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS.
Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices.
Special attention given to REPAIRING.
REPAIRING, REPAINTING, and VARNISHING.

HOISTS, OR ELEVATORS FOR ANY LOCATION or weight, operated by Independent Engine, Belts, Crank Ropes, or Pumps. For Contractors, Hotels, Factories, and Stores. The hand machines are operated with the least labor and sold at a low price. The balanced and power machines have the most Approved Safety Attachments. Hatchways arranged with rolling doors, opened and closed automatically as platform passes.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
2 9 m4 No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

THE NEW AMERICAN LOAN.

The prospectus which has been issued of the United States funded loan, observes the London *Economist*, indicates that only a partial attempt is now to be made to carry into effect the scheme of Mr. Boutwell. * * * It was not reasonable to suppose that so long as American 6 per cent. securities were a little under par, or only slowly getting above it, the low rates of interest contemplated by Mr. Boutwell could be realized, though the prospect of such a conversion at an early date, as American credit improved, and the accumulation of money for investment increased, was not at all unreasonable—provided always the conversion scheme was properly baited.

The idea of converting a 5 per cent. exclusively is not so far amiss, as there is no doubt now that the American 6 per cents. would go about par if they were not redeemable. We see many objections, however, to the particular method proposed by Mr. Boutwell. Apart from the unfavorable circumstances of the present movement, it seems to be a mistake not to make the conversion a forced one, and apply to the whole debt, Mr. Boutwell making sure by offering a bonus, or in some other way, that all holders of the existing debt will convert, or that he will find money to pay off those who refuse to do so. The failure of the present experiment, if it should fail, ought not to be conclusive against the success of a proper experiment, adjusted carefully to the state of the markets, the present degree of American credit, and the likings of the investing classes.

CITY ITEMS.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?—THE QUESTION SETTLED.—Two young medical students were disputing the other day, at the house of a mutual friend, as to the nature of dyspepsia. One said the primary cause was a diseased liver; the other insisted that the disease originated in the epigastrium. "I can tell you what dyspepsia is, for I've been there," observed the host, laughingly. "Well," said one of the young medicos, "let's have your opinion." "Dyspepsia," said he, "is a complaint that you *can't relieve*, and that PLANTATION BITTERS *cures in six weeks!*" The person who made this remark resides at No. 198 Greenwich avenue, and his name is Martin W. Myers.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

OPENING DAY,
BELCHER'S DINING ROOM,
No. 529 CHESNUT STREET,
Postponed to Thursday, March 30.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,
THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS BUNIONS, are manufactured by
G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,
N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

THANKS TO MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

MARRIED.

BENSELL—POOLE.—On the 20th instant, at the First Presbyterian Church, Washington Square, by the Rev. Herrick Johnson, D.D., Mr. EDMUND B. BENSELL to Miss LILLIE V. POOLE, all of this city. No cards. §

DIED.

BRADFORD.—At Dover, Delaware, on the 25th instant, Rev. THOMAS B. BRADFORD.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, William Bradford, No. 319 S. Fifteenth street, on Wednesday, March 29, at 10 o'clock A. M. Funeral services at the house. Interment at Laurel Hill. §§§

FOERING.—On the 23d instant, SAMUEL D., son of Albert R. and Martha M. Foering, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1422 N. Fifteenth street, on Tuesday morning, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Vernon Cemetery. ***

GRINDROD.—On the 20th instant, JOHN GRINDROD, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, opposite Manayunk, on Wednesday afternoon, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment at St. David's Church, Manayunk.

BESSON & SON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED:

ONE CASE BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SILKS AT $1·25.

FOUR CASES BLACK AND WHITE 3-4 ENGLISH CHINTZES, 15 CTS.

THREE CASES GREY AND BLACK 3-4 ENGLISH CHINTZES, 15 CTS.

ONE CASE BLACK MOHAIR BRILLANTINES, 62½ CTS. TO $1·00.

TWO CASES BLACK DOUBLE-WARP ALPACAS, 37½ to 75 CTS.

ONE CASE BOMBAZINE-FINISH ALPACAS, 50 CTS. TO $1·00.

ONE CASE BLACK TAFFETA SILK GLOVES.

ONE CASE BLACK HENRIETTA CLOTHS, OR SILK WARP CASHMERES, $1·50 TO $2·50.

ONE CASE BLACK ALL-WOOL MOUSSELINES DE LAINE, 62½ CTS. AND UPWARDS.

TWO CASES BLACK ALL-WOOL HERNANIS, 3-4 and 8-4 WIDE.

TWO CASES BLACK SILK AND WOOL HERNANIS, 3-4 and 8-4 WIDE, ALL QUALITIES.

ONE CASE BLACK FLORENTINE, 3-4 and 8-4 WIDE.

ONE CASE BLACK CENAPPINES, 37½ CTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,

No. 918 CHESNUT St.

N. B.—New Goods of our own importation by every steamer. 3 25 2t

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Napoleon at Windsor.

He is Formally Welcomed.

Evening Cable Quotations.

Affairs at the Capital.

Defalcations of Collector Bailey.

&c., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Napoleon at Windsor.

LONDON, March 27.—Napoleon visited Windsor Castle to-day, and remained an hour with Queen Victoria and family.

An Address of Welcome

was made by Lord Stanley.

Marshal Canrobert's Children

were also present.

The castle grounds were filled with a great crowd of people, who

Cheered the ex-Emperor

heartily.

Evening Quotations.

LONDON, March 27—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅛, and for account 92⅜. American securities firm. Bonds of 1862, 92⅛; of 1865, old, 91⅜; of 1867, 90⅜; 10-40s, 89. Erie, 18¼; Illinois Central, 110¼; Great Western, 38.

LONDON, March 27—5 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d.; Linseed Oil, £31 15s. @ £32; Tallow, 43s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL, March 27—5 P. M.—Cotton a shade easier; uplands, 7⅝d.; Orleans, 7¾d. Sales to-day 14,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation.

Bacon, 47s. for Cumberland cut and 48s. 6d. for short rib middles. Refined Petroleum, 16¾d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New York Central Railroad Case.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—No decision has yet been made in the New York Central Railroad case. The papers are very voluminous, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has not yet had time to thoroughly examine them.

Collector Bailey's Defalcation.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—To correct erroneous impressions as to the amount of defalcation of J. F. Bailey, late Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fourth and Thirty-second districts of New York, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue authorizes the statement that the actual cash defalcation reaches the sum of $132,642, made up of taxes collected and not deposited, collections from stamps not deposited, special deposit account with the Secretary of the Treasury, collections on spirits and tobacco unaccounted for, amount collected on account of storekeepers' salaries, and amount collected on account of gaugers' fees. The accounts of Bailey, showing the amounts due in excess of this sum, is occasioned by several lists of taxes for which Bailey receipted not yet having been closed, no portion of which were collected by him, and consequently the amount of the same will probably be eventually passed to his credit.

Government Weather Report.

War Department, Office Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., March 27, 1871—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—

The low pressure on Sunday morning in Arkansas has moved rapidly northeastward and now extends over Central New York and New Jersey. The barometer fell somewhat yesterday on the Gulf and Western Mississippi, but is now rapidly recovering.

Heavy rains have been experienced throughout the Ohio Valley, and snow and rain north and east of Central Pennsylvania. The temperature is now lower, diminishing in the Middle and Western States, with clearing-up weather and brisk or fresh winds. Brisk easterly winds are prevailing on the coast of Maine and Massachusetts. Probabilities:—Rising barometer, with clearing-up weather, will probably prevail until Tuesday morning east of the Mississippi.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 27.

The Methodist Preachers' Association

to-day condemned theatre-going, card-playing, and fashionable dances. Domestic amusements in moderation are rather commended as tending to incline young men to remain at home.

Defrauding the Revenue.

Albert A. Neal, under indictment in Baltimore for carrying on the distillery business without paying the special tax of $10, and who fled to this city, was arrested to-day and held by Commissioner Shields to await the arrival of a United States officer from the Baltimore district.

Closing of the Metropolitan Hotel.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Metropolitan Hotel will be closed to-morrow, the Lelands giving their whole attention to the newly-opened Sturtevant House.

FROM THE WEST.

Death of a Cincinnati Editor.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—August Becker, a German, and well-known editor, died in this city yesterday, aged 37.

Ship News.

KEY WEST, March 26.—Arrived, British bark Red Path, of Montreal, from Sagua La Grande, with sugar, for Portland. She has been on a reef, and was got off by wreckers, leaking slightly.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Cotton quiet; sales 2000 bales uplands at 15½c.; Orleans at 15¾c. Flour dull; sales 8500 barrels State at $6@7·15; Ohio at $6·20@7·40; Western at $6@7·75; Southern at $6·90@9. Wheat dull and nominal; new spring, $1·54@1·59; winter red and amber Western at $1·68@1·71. Corn a shade firmer; sales 39,000 bushels new mixed Western at 82@83½c. Oats quiet; sales 16,000 bushels Ohio at 67@69c. Beef quiet. Pork firmer; new mess, $21·50; prime, $18@16·50. Lard unchanged. Whisky quiet at 91@91½c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Entry Cases.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, and Sharswood.

No judgments were entered this morning. The list for the counties of Warren, McKean, Clearfield, Lycoming, Clinton, Cameron, Elk, Potter, and Sullivan was called to-day.

Special Term.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.

A special term of this Court was inaugurated to-day for the purpose of disposing of old ball cases. The jury was organized and the list was called, but at the close of our report no case had been put on trial.

The Church Case.

Nisi Prius—Judge Williams.

The Court to-day resumed the case of the First Reformed Presbyterian congregation, and the trial will probably extend over the term, which ends with the current week.

The Martinsville Outrage

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

The Court is still engaged with the trial of Thorn, Trimber, and Webb for the outrage committed on Miss Hirshberger at Martinsville. The evidence this morning referred to the clothing the young lady wore on the occasion, and is unfit for publication.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St. IMMENSE STOCK OF THE BEST BRANDS IN ORIGINAL BARRELS. Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers, THOMAS MOORE & SON, JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and THOMAS MOORE. The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4 6m

☞ A WONDERFUL SIGHT AT NO. 1022 CHESNUT Street. Saturday last—Fifteen thousand people turned from the doors unable to get inside the store. The grand opening of the spacious salesroom of the Genuine and Original Milton Gold Jewelry Company, at No. 1022 CHESNUT street was an immense success, and is the talk of the town. The excitement and interest manifested by all classes to possess the elegant and magnificent jewelry of the genuine and original Milton Gold Company, to be found in Philadelphia only at No. 1022 Chesnut street, are unparalleled in the annals of trade. It is the triumph of enterprise and the success of the present century. Remember that we have no connection with any other establishment in this city.

THE GENUINE AND ORIGINAL MILTON GOLD JEWELRY COMPANY GUARANTEE THEIR GOODS ALWAYS TO RETAIN THEIR COLOR AND BRILLIANCY EQUAL TO VIRGIN GOLD. [3 27 3t

Salesroom open daily from 8 A. M. until 8 P. M.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON,
THIS MONDAY EVENING, March 27.
Subject—"The True Republic."
THE SERIES WILL CLOSE
On Thursday Evening, March 30, with a
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT OF CLASSIC AND MISCELLANEOUS MUSIC,
by the celebrated
MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB, of Boston.
Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Reserved seats in the Family Circle to the Concert, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Tickets for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
Doors open at 7½. 3 24 3t

☞ DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1871.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, AND BARROWS.

The ANNUAL LICENSES due the city will be received, and renewal of the same, until APRIL 1, 1871, at the above office, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

Penalty for neglect of renewal of license, three dollars each for any vehicle that may be used.

3 24 fmw3t J. G. DIXON, License Clerk.

☞ HOWARD HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY FOR FEMALES.—The annual meeting of the Contributors will be held at the Hospital, No. 1518 LOMBARD Street, on MONDAY EVENING, March 27, 1871, at 8 o'clock. W. J. MCELROY, 3 24 3t* Secretary.

☞ ST. CLEMENTS CHURCH.—STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE CHANCEL OF ST. CLEMENTS CHURCH, and Photographs of Exterior. Also, Photographs of Penn Squares, for sale at R. NEWELL & CO'S, 1t No. 626 ARCH Street.

☞ GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF COMFORT and style in BOOTS and SHOES should call on BARTLETT, At No. 33 South SIXTH Street, 2 20 tf Above Chesnut.

☞ WELL AND FAVORABLY KNOWN IS HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' PRINTING HOUSE, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

THE BEST COAL.

ISAAC E. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and
3 15 wfm1 No. 818 SWANSON St., above Queen.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FINANCIAL.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 109 South THIRD Street,
MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmwt

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 1 26

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
8 26f PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

WESTERN PENNSYLAVNIA RAILROAD 6s, endorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

For full particulars apply to
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
3 2 2m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7'30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT.
SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States tax, and are issued of the following denominations:—Coupons, $100, $500, and $1000; Registered, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence which Jay Cooke & Co. commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, they now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad Seven-Thirties to their friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in gold—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:—

1. Over two thousand miles of road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.

2. Over twenty-two thousand acres of land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered, and mineral, amounting in all to more than fifty million acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakotah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

PROFITABLENESS.—United States 5-20s at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5⅝ per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they would really pay only 4¾ per cent., or if in three years, only 3⅝ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

$1100 currency invested now in United States 5-20s will yield per year in gold, say $62. $1100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7·30s will yield per year in gold, $80·80. Here is a difference in *annual income* of nearly *one-third*, besides a difference of 2 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times receivable, at 110, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.
For sale in Philadelphia by
Bowen & Fox, 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
Clendinning, Davis & Co., No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
Townsend Whelen & Co., No. 509 WALNUT Street.
D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., No. 121 South THIRD Street.
Barker Bros. & Co., No. 28 South THIRD Street.
William Painter & Co., No. 36 South THIRD Street.
T. A. Biddle & Co., No. 326 WALNUT Street.
Chas. T. Yerkes, Jr., & Co., No. 20 South THIRD Street.
Bull & North, No. 131 South THIRD Street.
Sterling & Co., No. 110 South THIRD Street.
P. S. Peterson & Co., No. 39 South THIRD Street.
B. K. Jamison & Co., N.W. cor. THIRD and CHESNUT
Emory, Benson & Co., No. 6 South THIRD Street.
Narr & Lardner, No. 30 South THIRD Street.
John S. Rushton & Co., No. 50 South THIRD Street.
Wallace & Keene, No. 148 South THIRD Street.
George J. Boyd, No. 18 South THIRD Street.
H. H. Wiltbank, No. 305 WALNUT Street.
J. H. Trotter, No. 322 WALNUT Street.
S. M. Palmer & Co., No. 26 South THIRD Street.
John K. Wildman, No. 26 South THIRD Street.
Bioren & Co., No. 150 South THIRD Street.
W. T. Elbert, No. 321 WALNUT Street.
Charles B. Keen, No. 325 WALNUT Street.
D. M. Robinson & Co., No. 135 South THIRD Street.
Wm. C. Morgan & Co., No. 29 South THIRD Street.
Samuel Work, No. 54 South THIRD Street.
Raley & Wilson, No. 41 South THIRD Street.
C. & W. Y. Heberton, No. 52 S. THIRD Street.
James E. Lewars & Co., No. 29 S. THIRD Street.
Jacob E. Ridgeway, No. 56 S. THIRD Street.
W. H. Shelmerdine, No. 10 S. THIRD Street.
1 26

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad,
A NEW TRUNK LINE FROM THE SEABOARD TO THE WEST,

Is already completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles now under construction, to complete it to the Western terminus on the Ohio river, 315 miles below Pittsburg, at the head of *reliable and continuous* navigation.

The completed portion of the road is doing a GOOD LOCAL BUSINESS, which will be enormously increased as it progresses and opens the immense mineral riches of Virginia and West Virginia, whose coal and iron are celebrated for their quality and abundance, and would alone enrich the means of communication which afford them access to the markets East and West.

The advantages of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST THROUGH LINE for the transportation of the heavy freights (which constitute the principal part of the East and West through traffic) are numerous and important.

1. A SHORT ROUTE between the Atlantic Coast and the Great West.
2. LOW GRADES.
3. LIGHT CURVES.
4. A GENIAL CLIMATE, which admits of safe, economical, and rapid railroad operation throughout the year.
5. EAST AND WEST TERMINI, at favorable points on tide-water and the Ohio river.
6. A VERY LARGE THROUGH AND LOCAL TRAFFIC awaiting its progress.
7. A COMPARATIVELY LIGHT CAPITAL AND DEBT, and consequently a light tax upon traffic for payment of interest and dividends.

All these conditions favor a cheap and economical working of the line, which will enable the Chesapeake and Ohio route to do a profitable East and West through business at rates which would not pay by the more difficult and costly lines, *and to control an enormous Southwestern through trade.*

We are now authorized to sell an additional amount of FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. Gold BONDS of the company, at the original price of 90 *and accrued interest.*

The bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the entire road, franchises, and property of the company, WHICH NOW, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EXCEEDS THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE, and which, when completed, will be worth at least $30,000,000.

A *Sinking Fund* of $100,000 per annum is provided for their redemption.

They are issued as Coupons or Registered Bonds, and in denominations of

$100, $500, and $1000,

Interest payable May and November, in the city of New York.

The superior advantages, valuable property and franchises, and able and honorable management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, render it one of the most substantial, reliable, and trustworthy corporations in the country, and commend its securities to the unhesitating confidence of capitalists and investors.

Pamphlets, maps, and full particulars furnished upon application.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
3 24 fmw 1m PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
LONDON.

BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
2 2 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

NEW
Loan of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
New 5 Per Cent. United States Loan
Received at our Office, where all information will given as to terms, etc.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

530 530
HARRISSON GRAMEO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. (8 27 6m
No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment.

THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

$100s, $500s, and $1000s,

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
And Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.
A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's
7 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS
FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1200 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
1 28f PHILADELPHIA.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
CORNELIUS & SONS.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

From the N. Y. Times.

When, two years ago, President Grant assumed the duties of Chief Magistrate of the United States, he recognized among the three main obligations of his position the duty of securing "protection to the person and property of the citizen of the United States in each and every portion of our common country." From this and its accompanying resolves the President has never wavered. Democratic clamor and Republican lukewarmness have equally failed to cause him to deviate from a policy whose main attributes have been integrity, vigor, and consistency. The proclamation of Friday is a logical consequence of the declaration of 1869. Friends may have short memories, and foes may wilfully forget, but above the strife of factions and the plotting of cliques, the President retains a clear perception of the fundamental rights of the people, and is prepared to give effect to the demand of his first message, "obedience to the laws, and proper respect to the rights of others."

The proclamation just issued lays down three simple propositions:—First, That, on the application of the Executive of any State, in cases where the Legislature cannot be convened, the United States is bound to protect the peaceable citizens of that State against domestic violence. Second, The Legislature of the State of South Carolina is not now in session and cannot be convened in time to meet an existing emergency. Third, The Executive of that State "has made application for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof" against domestic violence and to enfore the due execution of the laws. These statements are of the nature of a perfect syllogism, and the conclusion deduced from it can only be disputed by disproving the correctness of one or more of its members. In the exercise of his constitutional power, President Grant "commands the persons composing the unlawful combinations" complained of to disperse within twenty days. Failure to do so will, of course, constitute an act of rebellion against the United States, and will be dealt with accordingly.

We shall, doubtless, have the regulation Democratic howl over this proclamation, with its accompanying monotonous grumble from "sore-head" Republicans. The majority of the party will, we are assured, indorse the firmness and the justice of the Executive. The issue is a perfectly simple one, and need be regarded with hesitation by no one. Either the Constitution of the United States provides for no such contingency as the President alleges, or the state of affairs in South Carolina can easily await the action of the State Legislature; or the Governor of that State has made no such application, as the proclamation says he has—on no other grounds can its constitutionality and necessity be assailed. No one will seriously call in question either the first or the last of the three leading statements of the proclamation. The great majority of the Republican party has fully made up its mind as to the truth of the second, and by them accordingly the action of the President will be sustained and applauded.

THE INCOME TAX.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A correspondent called attention in our columns a few days ago to certain changes in the internal revenue law which the assessors have apparently overlooked in preparing blanks for the income tax this year. These changes are so important that we may as well point them out again, now that our citizens are called upon for their returns. The law of 1868 gave the Commissioner of Internal Revenue authority to prescribe the form and manner of making returns of income, and under this authority an inquisitorial examination into the sources of every man's gains and profits was put in force. But there is no such authority in the present law. The sources of income which are to be included are indeed defined by the law, but no one is compelled to disclose them to the assessor. It is only enacted that every person liable to the tax "shall make and render a return * * * of the gross amount of his income, gains, and profits as aforesaid;" and that "the assistant assessor shall require every such return to be verified by the oath of the party rendering it." This "return of the gross amount" is very different from the "detailed statement of income, gains, and profits" which the assessors are now exacting, and the seventeen subdivisions of the return printed on page 2 of the blanks for this year, as well as the fifteen vexatious questions on page 3, are clearly unauthorized. As the law gives the assessor the right to increase the amount of the return "if he has reason to believe that the same is understated," and the only appeal from this increase is to the Commissioner, many persons will probably submit to the imposition rather than run the risk of more serious annoyance; but it may as well be understood that the examination is illegal.

A still more remarkable disregard of the alteration in the law is shown on page four of the blanks, where the form of an affidavit is given which "must be sworn and subscribed" in the presence of the assistant assessor by every person whose income last year did not exceed $2000, and who was therefore not liable to the tax. The act of 1870 is very clear on this point. No one whose income did not exceed $2000 is required to make any return or statement whatever. Section 11 reads:—"It shall be the duty of every person of lawful age whose gross income during the preceding year exceeded $2000 to make and render a return," etc. That portion of the same section which empowers the Assistant Assessor to estimate the amount where returns are not made according to law, expressly limits the authority to the case of "any person having a gross income as above of $2000 or more," who "shall neglect or refuse to make and render such return, or shall render a false or fraudulent return." Persons therefore whose gross income during the year 1870 was not over $2000 may safety disregard the assessor's notices. If thereafter they should be assessed and taxed by estimate, the tax would be in contravention of the law, and the courts would not assist in its collection.

The blanks give notice, it is true, that "the form and manner of declaring * * that a person is not possessed of a taxable income" are prescribed in accordance with section 13 of the act of July 14, 1870; but that section does not convey the authority which the Commissioner draws from it. It provides "That any person, in his own behalf, or as such fiduciary or agent, shall be permitted to declare under oath that he, or his ward, beneficiary, or principal, was not possessed of an income of $2000 liable to be assessed according to the provisions of this act," or that the tax has been paid in another district. This is a permissive, not a mandatory clause. It enables a man whose chief income is derived, for instance, from dividends of corporations which pay the tax in advance, to be relieved of all further annoyance by swearing that his income "liable to be assessed" was not above $2000. The Commissioner stretches it to mean that it obliges every one whose "gross income" did not exceed $2000 to make affidavit to that effect before the assistant assessor, in spite of the plain fact that the duty of making any return at all is expressly limited by section XI to those whose income did exceed that limit. Upon the whole, however, we are not sorry that these unwarrantable interpretations have been adopted. Anything that makes the income tax more odious must hasten its repeal. It has long been regarded as of doubtful constitutionality. General Pleasonton pronounces it unprofitable. And now it seems that the method of its enforcement is to be illegal. Can anything more be done for it?

THE POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

THE SCHISM IN OHIO—A NEW PARTY ORGANIZING ON LIVE ISSUES—UNIVERSAL AMNESTY, FREE TRADE, CIVIL SERVICE REFORM, AND HARD MONEY.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

For some time past we have had rumors of a secret movement among a number of our influential citizens, having for its object to take a hand in the politics of this county and State, and ultimately, it is understood, of the nation. This affair has been brewing for more than a year past, and recently it had reached a stage at which it was deemed expedient to issue a public proclamation. The account of these proceedings, in their more mature shape, as published by one of the participants, is as follows:—

The first meeting was held Saturday, March 11, and was attended by about twenty leading Republicans. A committee of five was appointed to draft a declaration of principles. Judge Stanley Matthews, Judge George Hoadly, George R. Sage, General H. L. Burnett, and Frederick Hassaurek were appointed the committee. Their report was made and adopted Saturday, March 18. On Tuesday a constitution was adopted, and Judge Matthews was elected President by acclamation, and Judge Hoadly chairman of the executive committee. Judge Hoadly, Lewis E. Mills, and Frederick Hassaurek were appointed a committee to nominate remaining officers, to be elected at a future meeting.

It is proposed to have an advisory committee of at least one member for each ward and township, and similar organizations are to be set on foot in other counties. Arrangements for a public demonstration are to be made, and the organization is to be as effective and extensive as possible.

MANIFESTO TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the undersigned members of the Republican party, proud of its past services in preserving the Union, abolishing slavery, and establishing the political equality of all citizens, but convinced that its continued usefulness and success will depend upon its meeting the questions of the present and the immediate future in that spirit of justice, independence, and equality which has illustrated its progress hitherto, have organized the Central Republican Association of Hamilton county, for the promotion by our united efforts and influence of the following views and principles, which it is our earnest conviction should be adopted by the Republican party for its future guidance:—

1. We believe the further continuance of the policy of disfranchisement to be incompatible with a proper regard for the fundamental principles of republican government and sound statesmanship; and, while unalterably determined to maintain the great results of the war, we insist that its enmities and resentments shall be buried, that all remaining causes of irritation shall be removed, and that all political disabilities imposed for participation in the Rebellion shall be abolished.

2. We believe that to defray the expenses of the Government, to pay the interest on the national debt, and the principal as it shall from time to time become due, a considerable portion of the public revenues should be derived from duties on imports, but that such duties should be imposed for revenue and for no other purpose. We are opposed to the present system of protective duties. It is unjust and wrong in principle, and defeats its own ends in practice. It is at war with every principle of equality and justice on which the Republican party was founded. It promotes corruption in legislation and plunder in high places. It has heedlessly and heavily increased the cost of living, crippled our export trade, destroyed our shipbuilding, and paralyzed our industry. It has created onerous monopolies, augmented the expenses of collecting the revenue, encouraged smuggling, stimulated frauds and dishonesty in custom houses, and so increased the cost of production as to enable foreign manufacturers to undersell us in our own markets. We are willing to be taxed for the support of the Government, but we protest against being taxed for the benefit of private individuals and corporations, and we further protest against making the shroud of the old Whig party the mantle of Republicanism. We therefore demand that tariff duties be so adjusted as to derive the requisite revenue from the smallest possible number of taxable articles.

3. We are opposed to the employment of Government patronage for party purposes. We believe that the maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils," is immoral, unwise, and detrimental to the public service, and that its tendency has been to corrupt the political life-blood of the nation. We protest against the use of public offices to reward political friends or punish political enemies. We are in favor of an immediate and thorough reform of the civil service of the Federal Government, and we insist that the appointments of subordinate officers should be made on the ground of fitness only, with promotions for merit, and the tenure of the office depending on the honesty and efficiency of the officer, without regard to the fluctuations of political opinions and the changes of party relations. We further believe that party nominations should be made only when party principles are at stake, and that the custom of applying party or political tests to candidates for merely local offices degrades the standard of public morality, lowers the tone of political affairs, breeds corruption and inefficiency in office, and transfers the people's right to choose their own municipal rulers and representatives to the fraudulent lottery of caucuses and conventions, which, instead of facilitating, impede, clog, and obscure the expression of the popular will.

—"I'll rap you on your little head" is a popular Western parody on a much-sung song.

—The only female editor in Mississippi is Miss Piney W. Forrest, who controls the *Library Advocate*.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE FIRE COMMISSIONERS, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT.
PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1870.
NOTICE.
THE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT
having been retired from service and the
NEW DEPARTMENT
placed in operation at
6 O'CLOCK THIS EVENING,
the Board respectfully asks the co-operation of the public to assist them in their endeavors to make the Department a success.
The Board would return their sincere thanks to the Volunteer Department for their assistance and uniform good conduct while they were engaged in organizing.
JACOB LAUDENSLAGER,
President.
Attest—JOHN R. CAITLIN. 3 16

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1871.
A special meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of acting upon a proposed agreement for the lease of the LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD and its branches to the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY of New Jersey, and also upon a Supplement to the Charter, entitled "An act to enable the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to consolidate their loans, borrow money, and secure the same by mortgage," approved March 15, 1871.
3 18 9t E. W. CLARK, President.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LOGAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1871.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at the office, No. 230 SOUTH THIRD street, on TUESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Five Directors, and such other business transacted as may then be presented. By order.
CHARLES WESTON, JR.,
3 14 12t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, NO. 230 SOUTH THIRD STREET, CORNER OF WILLING'S ALLEY.
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1871.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Westmoreland Coal Company will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year. F. H. JACKSON,
3 20 14t Secretary.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf]

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17]

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

An Elegant Residence,

WITH STABLE,

AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot.

D. T. PRATT,
3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

☞ SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE.
ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 6, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.
TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED!!
A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.
SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.
RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract.
ATSION STATION is the point of junction of two railroads.
TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably located.
THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value.
CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES, HOPS, etc., can be very successfuly cultivated.
GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particulars, and apply personally, or by mail, to
GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee,
3 24 37t No. 222 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE,

BUSINESS PRORERTY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET.

Four-story front, five-story double back buildings, occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep.

S. KINGSTON McCAY,
2 18t No. 429 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY Brown-stone Residence, with side yard, situated No. 1917 Chesnut street, built in a very superior manner, with all the modern conveniences. Lot 44 feet 6 inches by 178 feet. Also handsome Broad street Residence. R. J. DOBBINS,
3 24 tf Ledger Building.

FOR SALE, AT MERCHANTVILLE, NEW Jersey—Several new, convenient, and neat Cottages, now ready to be occupied; large front yard and garden; price moderate. Inquire of E. G. CATTELL, Merchantville, or at No. 26 N. DELAWARE avenue, Philadelphia. 3 25 6t

FOR SALE—THAT VALUABLE CORNER property, northwest corner ELEVENTH and LOMBARD Streets. Excellent location for store. Cheap. Possession immediate. WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, No. 528 WALNUT Street. 3 25 2t*

FOR SALE—NO. 917 CLINTON ST., 20x120 deep, four-story and three-story back buildings, modern conveniences, and in good order.
CLARK & ETTING,
3 23 12t* No. 711 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

GOOD BUSINESS STAND TO LET,

SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS.

Store and Dwelling,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTEENTH AND VINE STREETS.

Apply on premises.

TO RENT—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Joseph Chew, Esq., deceased, at the corner of North Broad street and Berks avenue, will be rented or sold on favorable terms.
Lot 220 feet on Broad street, extending to Park avenue, is laid out in garden form, and contains a large variety of choice fruit trees in full bearing, evergreens, etc. The dwelling-house is large and convenient, with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, etc. For further particulars apply to
J. CHEW, Executor,
3 24 fmw1m* No. 21 N. FOURTH Street.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, furnished, and with Stabling, from June 1 to October 1, in vicinity of the city, Chesnut Hill preferred. Address Box 2057, Post Office. 3 22 6t*

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Change the Boundary Lines of the First, Seventh, and Ninth divisions of the First ward, and to create two additional divisions in said ward, and to establish places of voting therein.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the First division of the First ward shall be bounded as follows:—

Beginning at the river Delaware and Mifflin street, south side; thence along the river Delaware (including the whole of League Island) to Broad street; along Broad street, east side, to Snyder avenue; along Snyder avenue, south side, to Fourth street; thence along Fourth street, east side, to Mifflin street; along Mifflin street, south side, to place of beginning, to vote at the house of George Rivel, Second street, below Stone-house lane.

That the Seventh division shall be bounded as follows:—

Beginning at the southwest corner of Eighth and Dickerson streets; along Eighth street, west side, to Tasker street; along Tasker street, north side, to Ninth street; along Ninth street, west side, to Watkins street; along Watkins street, north side, to Passyunk avenue; along east side of Passyunk avenue to Dickerson street to the place of beginning, to vote at the house of James Green, northeast corner of Tenth and Tasker streets.

That a new division shall be created, to be called the Eleventh division, to be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the southwest corner of Ninth and Watkins street; along Ninth street, west side, to Snyder avenue; along Snyder avenue, north side, to Broad street; along Broad street, east side, to Passyunk avenue; along Pasyunk avenue, east side, to Watkins street; along Watkins street, south side, to the place of beginning, to vote at the house of Michael Farley, northeast corner of Passyunk avenue and Moore street.

That the Ninth division of First ward shall be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the northwest corner of Fifth and Moore streets; along Moore street, north side, to Sixth street; along Sixth street, west side, to Snyder avenue; along Snyder avenue, north side, to Ninth street; along Ninth street, east side, to Tasker street; along south side of Tasker street to Sixth street; along west side of Sixth street to Sylvester street; along south side of Sylvester street to Fifth street; along west side of Fifth street to the place of beginning, to vote at the house of George Cressey, southwest corner of Sixth and Tasker streets.

That a new election division shall be created in the said ward, to be called the Twelfth division, and shall be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the southwest corner of Fourth and Morris streets; along Fourth street to Snyder avenue; along Snyder avenue, north side, to Sixth street; along Sixth street, east side, to Moore street; along Moore street, south side, to Fifth street; along Fifth street, east side, to Morris street; along Morris street, south side, to place of beginning, to vote at the house of William Douglass, southeast corner of Fifth and Pierce streets.

That the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Tenth divisions of said ward shall remain as heretofore established by law.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).
DANIEL M. FOX,
3 27 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Opening of Susquehanna Avenue and Other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property through and over which Susquehanna avenue, from Thirtieth street to Ridge avenue, York street, from Twenty-ninth street to Ridge avenue, Huntington street, from Lamb Tavern road to Ridge avenue, Lehigh avenue, from Twenty-second street to Ridge avenue, and Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth streets, from York street to Lehigh avenue, Susquehanna avenue, from Broad street to Twentieth street, Eighteenth street, from Berks street to Susquehanna avenue, Nineteenth street, from Norris street to Susquehanna avenue, Norris street, from Sixteenth street to Nineteenth street, Norris street, from Broad street to Monument Cemetery, Fifteenth street, from Monument Cemetery to Susquehanna avenue, Sixteenth street, from Norris street to Dauphin street, Carlisle street, from Monument Cemetery to Susquehanna avenue, Apple street, from Norris street to Berks street, Paschall street, from Fifty-second street to Haverford street, will pass, that, at the expiration of three months from the date of said notice, the said streets will be required for public use.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).
DANIEL M. FOX,
3 27 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Grading of Sergeant and Other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and the same is hereby authorized and directed to grade Sergeant street, from Gaul street to Almond street, the cost not to exceed seven hundred and forty-nine dollars; Sergeant street, from Kensington avenue to Emerald street, the cost not to exceed three hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty-five cents; Eighth street, from Venango street to Tioga street, the cost not to exceed five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents, the said streets to be graded to the established grade of the city.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).
DANIEL M. FOX,
3 27 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Release a Certain Property of Samuel Miller from the Lien of Certain Judgments.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor is hereby directed to release from the lien of judgments entered against Alexander Reed and others (D. C., D. S. B., June T., 1868, No. 228), all that certain lot or piece of ground, with the three-story brick dwelling thereon erected, situate on the south side of Coates street, at the distance of seventy-two feet from the east side of Broad street, containing in front on said Coates street eighteen feet, and extending in depth ninety-nine feet: Provided, the co-sureties consent thereto.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).
DANIEL M. FOX,
3 27 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Grading of Rorer and other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to grade Rorer street, from Cambria street to Old Front street, at a cost not exceeding four thousand and ninety dollars and fifty cents; Ludlow street from Thirtieth street to Thirty-second street, at a cost not exceeding one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy five cents; Hummell street from Twenty-ninth street to Gray's Ferry Road, at a cost not exceeding two hundred dollars; Twenty-ninth street from Ellsworth to Hummell street, at a cost not exceeding two hundred and twenty-five dollars; Twenty-eighth street from Ellsworth street to Gray's Ferry Road, at a cost not exceeding one hundred dollars; Goldbeck street from Twenty-eighth street to Twenty-ninth street, at a cost not exceeding six hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty-five cents; Forty-fourth street from Lancaster avenue to Haverford street, at a cost not exceeding six hundred dollars; said streets to be graded to the established grade of the city.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).
DANIEL M. FOX,
3 27 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Paving of Sergeant Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of owners of property fronting on Sergeant street, from Kensington avenue to Emerald street, in the Nineteenth ward, for the paving thereof: Provided, there is no cost for intersections. The conditions of which contract shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property-owners respectively fronting thereon; and shall also enter into an obligation with the city to keep the said streets in good repair for three years after the paving is finished.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).
DANIEL M. FOX,
3 27 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Opening of Filbert and Other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property over and through which Filbert street, from Thirty-ninth street to Fortieth street, Norris, from Germantown avenue to Eighth street, Kingsessing avenue, from Forty-seventh street to Seventy-third street, will pass, that at the expiration of three months from the date of said notice the said streets will be required for public use.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).
DANIEL M. FOX,
3 27 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the City Controller.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to countersign a warrant for three thousand eight hundred and sixty eight dollars and forty-one cents, to the order of Tatham & Brothers, for pig lead furnished the Water Department; Provided, That the Chief Engineer shall certify that the said bill for said lead is correct.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).
DANIEL M. FOX,
3 27 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1871.
In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the sixteenth day of March, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled, "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE WATER WORKS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, two million one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars for the further extension of the Water Works. For which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, March 16, 1871, entitled "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 17 24t

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Paving of Thompson Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of property-owners fronting on Thompson street, from Lehigh avenue to the Reading Railroad, for the paving thereof: Provided, there be no cost for paving intersections. The conditions of which contract shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of such paving from the property-owners respectively, and shall also enter into an obligation with the city to keep said street in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).
DANIEL M. FOX,
3 27 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

LUMBER

1871	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK HEMLOCK.	1871
1871	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1871
1871	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1871
1871	WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1871
1871	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1871
1871	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY.	1871
1871	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1871
1871	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1871
1871	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.	1871

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 6/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE,
THIRD and PEAR Streets,
Plain and Galvanized
Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes
For Gas, Steam and Water.
FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS, BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character
MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of GEORGE JONES, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of SARAH JONES, Executrix of the last will and testament of GEORGE JONES, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, April 4, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 501 CHESNUT Street (room 1), in the city of Philadelphia. JOHN F. YOUNG,
3 24 fmw5t Auditor.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871.
All keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart are hereby notified that if they refuse or neglect to make application for license, and procure the same, within the time prescribed by law, and who continue to sell, will be promptly proceeded against, as required by the provisions of the act of Assembly.
FURMAN SHEPPARD,
District Attorney.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
No. 212 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb 25, 1871.
The act of Assembly approved April 20 1858, requires that all keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart, shall make application at this office for license in the month of March only. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced.
ALEXANDER McCUEN,
THOMAS M. LOCKE,
JAMES BAIN,
City Commissioners.

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1871.
On the petition of DANIEL S. NIPPES, of Upper Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes, on the 21st day of April, 1857, for an improvement in Grinding Saws:
It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 4th day of April next.
Any person may oppose this extension.
SAMUEL A. DUNCAN,
2 10 20t Acting Commissioner of Patents.

J. T. EASTON. E. McMAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. Mk't v'l	$1,293 557 00
Real Estate	56,000 50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912 00
Cash	142,911 73
	$1,820,727 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,;	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONCACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397 89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851 78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319 07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby,

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $300,354 24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Errinton,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents.
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. H. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870 .. 137,050
$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	160,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	231,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452 35

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS .. 2,687,452 35
INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881 70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
W. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-two inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (Old Stores)

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD
Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown Accom.	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10:20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12:30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4:30
Pottstown Accommo.	4:00	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7:00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisbg. Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9:10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8:00	From Pottsville	12:35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3:15	From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wootten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:20 and 9:20 down trains, 2:30, 3:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 2, 4:05, 7, 10:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:30, 8, 9:10, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5:30, 6:25, 7, 7:45, 8:50, 11 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5:30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Orelan at 6:25 a. m. and 2:50 p. M.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7:30, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 6:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 6, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:20 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:20 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 13 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:20 A. M., 2:20, 3:20, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:20 A. M., 2:20, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:20, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:20, 5:15, and 7:20 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:20, 2:20, 5:15, 6, and 7:20 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:20 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:20 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:20 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8:15 A. M. Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

5:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9:50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11:10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:30 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:55 & 9:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	5:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10:30 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:58 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12:20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9:30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15 and 3:20 and 3:15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11:30 P. M. (

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Highly Important Intelligence.

OVERWHELMING COMMUNIST TRIUMPH.

Revolution Spreading Over France.

Action of the Assembly.

It will Declare for the Orleanists.

Thiers Forced to Resign.

The Duc d'Aumale to Succeed Him.

FROM EUROPE.

Great Communist Triumph.

LONDON, Msrch 27.—The *Daily News* has a special despatch from Paris stating that the elections passed off quietly, and resulted in an overwhelming communist majority. The

Revolutionary Authority

is completely dominant. The

Abdication of Admiral Saisset

and the Mayors increases the success of the revolution, which within a week will spread to all the large towns, and render

The Position of the Government

in the rural districts untenable.

Bazaine and Lebœuf.

The *Daily News'* special despatch from Brussels says Bazaine is about to leave for France, and Lebœuf will go to the Hague.

The Revolt in Algeria

is spreading.

The *Telegraph's* special correspondent at Versailles reports that the Government ordered the prompt

Arrest of General Garibaldi

upon his appearance on French soil.

The War Office.

General Leflo retires from the Ministry of War, and will be succeeded by General Clermbault, a returned prisoner from Germany.

It is generally thought the Government is defunct, and a rumor is current that

Thiers Will be Forced to Resign,

and will be succeeded by the Duc d'Aumale.

The Government and the Mob.

LONDON, March 27.—Thiers is credited with the remark to his friends that when the Government has a hundred thousand troops in which it can trust, an attack will be made upon Paris.

Removal of the Capital.

PARIS, March 27.—It is believed the capital will be removed to Tours.

Raising of Troops.

VERSAILLES, March 27.—The Minister of War has notified the prefect to raise a battalion of mobilized volunteers in each of the departments, in pursuance of the law just passed by the National Assembly, these volunteers to be forwarded to Versailles immediately, and receive daily one and a half francs. Their officers are to be appointed by the Minister of War.

The *Debats* says

General Lullier is Insane,

and is cared for by his colleagues of the Central Committee.

The Insurgents have Seized a Gunboat

on the Seine, capturing the crew and some unimportant documents.

Treachery of the National Guards.

The official journal of the committee announces that eighteen battalions of the National Guard, out of twenty-four organized in Lyons, support the communes.

The Communist Government Proclaimed at Lyons.

The new government has been proclaimed there without bloodshed.

The Prussian Outposts

have been advanced to Vincennes.

The Spanish Senate.

MADRID, March 26.—Espartero is probably the chosen President of the Spanish Senate, and Don Salustiano Olozago President of the Chamber of Deputies. A republican band made its appearance in the province of Lerida.

Ship News.

LONDON, March 27.—The steamship Hansa, from New York, touched at Southampton to-day.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 27—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼@92¼; for account, 92¼. American securities firm; 5-20s of 1862, 92½; of 1865, old, 91½; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 89. Stocks firm; Erie Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 110¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 37¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 27—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 7¾@7¾d.; Orleans, 7¾@7¾d. Sales estimated at 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull; California Wheat, 11s. 11d.; Flour, 27s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 27 — 1·30 P. M. — Consols for money, 92¼; for account, 92¼. American securities quiet and steady; Erie, 18¼; Great Western buoyant at 38¾.

LONDON, March 27—1·30 P. M.—Tallow, 43s. 3d.@43s. 6d.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Exciting Billiards.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The four-ball American carom game of billiards, between Cyrile Dion and Rudolphe, of 1500 points, took place on Saturday evening, and was won by Dion, who made 1500 to Rudolphe's 1000. At the close of the game there was much wrangling, and the partisans of each nearly came to blows, Rudolphe at once challenged Dion to repeat the game. The challenge was accepted, and the game commenced at one o'clock, lasting until five o'clock on Sunday morning, when Rudolphe was declared victor.

Virginia City "Vigilants."

In the case of Hefferman, the murderer, who was hanged by the vigilants of Virginia City, Nevada, the coroner's jury gave a verdict of strangulation at the hands of parties unknown.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 4 per cent. Gold, 110¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 112; do. 1865, do. 112; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 111; 10-40s, 108¼; Virginia 6s, new, 68; Missouri 6s, 92; Canton Co., 82½; Cumberland preferred, 84¾; New York Central and Hudson River, 95; Erie, 20¾; Reading, 102¾; Adams' Express, 72½; Michigan Central, 122; Michigan Southern, 102; Illinois Central, 134½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 113½; Chicago and Rock Island, 114¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96; Western Union Telegraph, 57¾.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Cotton quiet and weak; low middling, 14c. asked. Flour—Low grades active and high grades higher. Wheat dull and weak; choice white, $2; Ohio and Indiana, $1·25@1·62; other grades unchanged. Corn—white Southern active at 82@84c.; yellow Southern closed dull at 80c. Oats dull at 63@65c. Provisions—Better feeling in market, but prices unchanged. Whisky dull at 92c.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Mr. Sumner's Great Speech.

Excitement in the Senate.

It Rivals the Impeachment Interest

Senator Morton to Reply.

Adjournment of the House.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Crowds in the Senate Galleries.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

As early as nine o'clock the galleries of the Senate began to fill with ladies and gentlemen, and at eleven every particle of available space was occupied. Sumner appeared in the Senate chamber at half after eleven, when the gallery spectators clapped their hands and cheered him for some minutes. As soon as the journal was read Mr. Sumner arose and commenced his speech. The cloak rooms leading to the Senate chamber were filled with Senators' wives, and the unoccupied space on the floor of the Senate by members of the House.

The Diplomatic Gallery

was filled with foreign Ministers and their wives.

No Such Crowd

has ever been presented even in impeachment times. The speech will take at least four hours.

It is understood that

Senator Morton Will Reply.

He does not know whether he will be able to do so to-morrow or not.

President Grant

does not wish to have the

Santo Domingo

debate precipitated now. There are many Republican Senators who think that the question had better be discussed and disposed of as soon as the report of the commission is laid before Congress. Other and probably a majority of Republican Senators are opposed to considering it at the present session, and their views will probably prevail.

The Ku-Klux Bill.

The House Select Committee, after two hours' session, were unable to agree upon the bill submitted by Judge Shellabarger. All the members were present except Mr. Dawes. They meet again this evening, when they hope to come to some agreement. The Republican members of the committee are not disposed to adopt the extreme views contained in General Butler's bill.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Mr. Sumner's Great Speech.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—At 1·15 o'clock Mr. Sumner has been speaking an hour, and there is no diminution in the crowd listening to him. the galleries and corridors being, if possible, fuller than ever, and, since the adjournment of the House, the floor of the Senate has become crowded with members and others, until there is hardly a square yard of standing room left.

The Committee on President's Message.

The House select committee on the President's message have not yet agreed on a bill. They will hold another session this afternoon. General Butler has returned from Fortress Monroe. The Democrats will hold a caucus to-night as soon as the House adjourns. The members generally of both parties went to the Senate to hear Mr. Sumner.

Illicit Distillery Seizures.

Detective Gavitt, of Tennessee, reports a raid through Sumner, Macon, and Trousdale counties in that State, and the seizure of the distilleries and apparatus, tubs, etc., belonging to Hardy Caldwell and John Mungle, together with a large quantity of beer and mash, whisky, brandy, hogs, cattle, and 110 acres of land. The value of the whole is estimated at $3300.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Robert Boyd, Jr., is ordered for examination for promotion; Commander S. P. Quackenbush is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard, and ordered to command the Vardalia, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Surgeon E. M. Stein is detached from special duty under the Treasury Department, and placed on waiting orders.

FROM THE WEST.

The Nathan Murderer.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—The *Republican* has the following special, dated Memphis, March 26:—Forrester, the supposed Nathan murderer, made his appearance, and was recognized in this city some three weeks since, but the parties, recognizing him, did not knew he was the man wanted.

He disappeared from the city a few days afterwards, and simultaneously with the arrival of a St. Louis detective, and it is supposed he is now concealed somewhere in this city. The St. Louis detective is now working up the case, but with no success, as Forrester's pals will not make known his whereabouts.

It is rumored that before leaving the city he said if a pardon could be procured for the twelve years he is wanted in the Illinois Penitentiary, he would deliver himself to the officers and stand a trial for the Nathan murder, he having no fears as to the result of that investigation.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Suicide.

BELFAST, Me., March 27.—Addison A. Moore, a merchant of this city, cut his throat this morning while laboring under temporary insanity. He was forty-five years of age and leaves a family.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Long before the hour of meeting, the galleries and corridors leading to the Senate were densely thronged ov an immense audience eager to hear the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Sumner, who had been announced to address the Senate on San Domingo. The diplomatic and ladies galleries were almost entirely monopolized by the fair sex. At 12 o'clock the spectacle was one of the most animated ever witnessed in the Senate chamber.

Mr. Sumner's appearance on the floor was welcomed by the galleries with applause.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the journal, Mr. Sumner took the floor, and asked for the reading of the resolution recently submitted by him, and already published, against the use of the United States naval forces to uphold Baez in an attempt to sell his country in violation of its Constitution, and threatening the integrity and existence of the friendly power of Hayti

He then submitted and had read by the Secretary an additional resolution, as follows:—

Resolved, That whatever may be the title to the territory under an unratified treaty, it is positive that, after the failure of the treaty in the Senate, all pretext of title ceased, so that our Government is in all respects a stranger to the territory, without excuse or apology for an interference against its enemies, foreign or domestic; and, therefore, any belligerent intervention or act of war on the coast of San Domingo, after the failure of the Dominican treaty in the Senate, is unauthorized violence, utterly without support in law or reason, and proceeding directly from that kingly prerogative which is disowned by the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Fenton called attention to the fact that in the pressure to gain admittance to the galleries hundreds of ladies had been excluded, he therefore moved that the cloak-room and corridors in the rear of the Senate Chamber be opened for their accommodation. There being no objection, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to carry out the motion as the order of the Senate.

Mr. Thurman hoped the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Sumner, would not be interrupted at the expiration of the morning hour, but would be allowed to proceed regularly. So ordered,

Mr. Sumner then arose and addressed the Senate at length, speaking from the seat of his colleague, Mr. Wilson.

(The speech of Senator Sumner will be found elsewhere.)

House.

The States and Territories were called for bills and joint resolutions, for reference only. Among them were the following:—

By Mr. Pendleton, a bill to increase the duty on manufactured machinery imported from foreign countries.

By Mr. Cox, to repeal the duty on watches.

By Mr. Storm, for the reduction of taxes, to promote peace, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to secure the suffrage to the people of Utah without distinction of race, sex, or previous condition of servitude.

By Mr. Leonard Myers, to place the mission to Russia in all respects on a footing with the missions to Great Britain, France, and Germany.

Numerous bills were introduced for the removal of political disabilities.

By Mr. Armstrong, a bill to establish the Territory of Pembina, and to provide government therefor.

Mr. Hibbard offered a series of resolutions declaratory of what the financial policy of the Government should be; that the tax should be for revenue only, and not for the benefit of class interests at the general expense; that economy requires there should be raised only two hundred and fifty millions of revenue, including interest, and twenty millions towards paying the interest of the public debt, and that in case the Committee of Ways and Means shall not be appointed at the present session, a special committee of seven be appointed to report a reform of the revenue tariff, without discrimination in favor of particular interests.

The House, by a vote of 52 against 83, refused to second the demand for the previous question.

Mr. Eldridge, to test the sense of the House, moved to lay the first resolution on the table.

This was disagreed to—yeas, 2—namely, Messrs. Brooks, of Massachusetts, and Maynard. Nays, 153. The resolutions were then referred to the Committee of Ways and Means when appointed.

The first resolution thus referred is as follows:—

Resolved, That the financial policy which aims merely at a rapid extinguishment of the public debt by perpetuating the burdens of taxation is inexpedient and impolitic, and the faith and credit of the Government depend on the development of the resources of the country and their relief from inordinate taxation.

These resolutions are the same as were offered by Mr. Cox last Monday.

The question occurring on the second resolution, Mr. Cox moved to adjourn, saying he wanted to see whether San Domingo was stronger in the House than relieving the people from taxation.

The House, at quarter past 1 o'clock, adjourned.

THE NEW LOAN.

Large Exchanges for the New Bonds by National Banks.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., agents of the Treasury Department, report the banks named below as having exchanged their Five-twenties for the new loan, whose papers have passed through the Comptroller's office. In addition a large number have notified the department by letter and telegram of their intention to make the substitution, whose names will be published when the papers are received. The total amount received by the Secretary and *in transitu* amounts to about thirty millions of dollars.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. have also just received the following telegram from their house in Washington:—

"The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that banks subscribing for the new loan are exempt from tax on that part of dividends or earnings derived from interest on the new bonds."

The following are the names of the banks which have exchanged their Five-twenties for the new class of bonds:—

First National,	Battle Creek, Mich.		$100,000
" "	Green Bay, Wis		40,000
" "	Fairbault, Minn		50,000
" "	Curwensville, Pa		52,000
Second "	Lansing, Mich		61,000
Honesdale "	Honesdale, Pa		33,500
Brandon "	Brandon, Vt		200,000
First "	Beverly, Ohio		57,000
Knox Co. "	Mt. Vernon, Ohio		150,000
N.Y. State "	Albany, N. Y.		70,000
First "	Lancaster, Ohio		44,000
National of Rhode Island,	Newport, R.I.		75,400
" of	Cazenovia, N. Y.		40,000
First National,	St. Paul, Minn		231,000
" "	Salem, Mass		70,000
Citizen's "	Woonsocket, R. I.		67,500
Blue Hill "	Dorchester, Mass		95,000
First "	Bethlehem, Pa		150,000
" "	Norristown, Pa		175,000
Dover "	New Hampshire		50,000
First "	Bane, Mass		123,500
City "	Philadelphia		100,000
Mechanics' "	Providence, R. I.		250,000
Louisiana "	New Orleans		500,000
First "	Bangor, Me		20,000
Waterville "	Waterville, Me		42,500
Farmers' and Mechanics',	Buffalo, N. Y.		36,000
First National,	Portsmouth, N. H.		170,000
" "	Cincinnati, Ohio		200,000
Farmers' "	Catskill, N. Y.		53,500
First "	Bangor, Me		300,000
" "	New Haven, Conn		333,000
Nat. Bank North America,	Boston, Mass.		373,500
New Haven Co. National,	Conn		261,000
First National,	Brooklyn, N. Y.		231,000
Nat. Hope Bank,	Warren, R. I.		19,350
Blackstone National,	Boston, Mass		68,000
First National,	Bucyrus, Ohio		30,000
Second "	New Haven, Conn		600,000
Merchants' National,	Cleveland, Ohio		100,000
National Hide and Leather,	Boston		300,000
Alton National,	Alton, Ill		60,000
People's "	Pittsburg, Pa		600,000
First "	Lafayette, Ind		135,000
Second "	Detroit, Mich		419,000
First "	Rockville, Ind		30,000
Warren National,	Warren, R. I		44,000
Clinton National,	Clinton, Conn		50,000
State N. Y. National,	Kingston, N. Y.		100,000
Third National,	Springfield, Mass		528,000
Northboro' National,	Northboro', Mass.		25,000
Corn Exchange National,	Phila		136,200
Merchants' "	Boston		500,000
Muncie "	Muncie, Ind.		170,000
Citizens' National,	Worcester, Mass.		55,000
Eighth "	Phila		35,000
Catskill "	Catskill, N. Y.		27,400
Commercial National,	Philadelphia		235,000
First National,	Glenrock, Pa		24,000
" Nat'l	Amesburg, W. Amesb'g, Mass.		90,000
Second National,	Ravenna, Ohio		100,000
Marblehead National,	Marblehead, Mass.		43,000
First National,	Malden, Mass		60,000
Jefferson Co. National,	Watertown, N.Y.		55,000
Naumkeag National,	Salem, Mass		25,000
First National,	Peterborough, N. H.		70,000
Washington National,	Boston, Mass		40,000
Traders' National,	Bangor, Me		95,000
First National,	Sidney, Ohio		36,000
" "	Troy, Ohio		145,000
" "	Warren, Ill		50,000
" "	Meadville, Pa		48,000
National of Fayette County,	Pa		60,000
First National,	Camden, N. J		210,000
Gallipolis National,	Gallipolis, O		60,000
Asiatic National,	Salem, Mass		242,000
First National,	Hagerstown, Md		100,000
Tradesmen's National,	N. Y. city		250,000
Mt. Union National,	Woonsocket, R. I.		140,000
Quinsigamond National,	Worcester, Mass		18,000
First National,	Williamsport, Pa		95,000
Montpelier National,	Montpelier, Vt		50,000
Louisville City National,	Louisville, Ky.		186,000
First National,	Fenton, Mich		55,000
Haverhill National,	Haverhill, Mass		60,000
First National,	Moline, Ill		100,000
First National,	Rome, Mich		23,000
Richland National,	Mansfield, O		60,000
National Landholders',	Kingston, R. I.		40,000
First National,	Wilmington, Del.		50,000
Philada. "	Philadelphia, Pa		170,000
First "	Norfolk, Va		102,000
" "	Rock Island, Ill		50,000
National Exchange,	Milwaukee, Wis		300,000
First National,	Cortland, N. Y		91,000
Franklin "	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.		63,500
Mechanics' "	Pittsburg, Pa		265,000
National Exchange,	Columbus, Ohio		300,000
Phœnix National,	Providence, R. I.		295,000
National Fulton Co.,	Yorkville, N. Y.		115,000
Beverly National,	Beverly, Mass		50,000
Jefferson "	Steubenville, Ohio		90,000
Union "	Frenchtown, N. J.		113,000
First "	Marietta, Ohio		53,000
Thomaston "	Thomaston, Me		34,000
First "	Provincetown, Mass.		60,900
Metacomet "	Fall River		159,000
Mechanics "	Providence, R. I.		250,000
First "	Kingston, N. Y.		100,000
Monong'la "	Brownsville, Pa		175,000
First "	Fall River, Mass.		137,000
City "	Poughkeepsie		130,000
First National,	New Richmond, O		40,000
" "	Ottawa, Ill		35,000
Manufacturers' National,	Troy, N. Y.		50,000
Farmers' and Mechanics' Nat.,	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.		30,000
Fifth National,	Providence, R. I.		106,000
National Bank of Fort Edward,	N. Y.		71,000
Wyoming National,	Wilkesbarre, Pa.		70,000
Merchants' "	Salem, Mass.		70,000
Waterbury "	Vermont		62,000
Lebanon "	Pennsylvania		65,000
Doylestown "	Pennsylvania		85,000
Valley "	Lebanon, Pa.		50,000

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. this afternoon received the following despatch from the Treasury Department:—

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The total subscription to the new five per cent. Government loan is $38,650,000.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INQUEST.

The Coroner's Inquest in the Murray Murder and Suicide Case—The Verdict.

This morning at 11 o'clock Deputy Coroner Sees held an inquest at the Morgue over the bodies of John H. Murray and Mary his wife, who came to their deaths on Saturday from shooting Murray fired the shots, shooting his wife first and then himself. They boarded at a house on Fifth street, near Noble, where the shooting took place. The woman died immediately but the man lived for some little time afterwards. The following was the testimony:

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—Made a *post-mortem* examination last evening in the house on Fifth street, near Noble, on the body of Mary Murray; found she had received three gun-shot wounds, two in the back and one in front; the ball from the one in front separated an artery, which was the immediate cause of death, and was found in the liver; also examined the body of the man; he received one shot; the ball entered in the left breast, passed through the left lung, and partially injured the heart; could not find the ball.

Dr. Henry Heller sworn—Was called in on Saturday evening to attend Murray; found the woman on the bed dead; the man was not dead, but was mortally wounded; found the pistol on the table; the witness also corroborated the testimony of Dr. Shapleigh.

P. A. Brouse sworn—I reside in the house where Murray lived; was called home on Saturday, the messenger saying Mr. and Mrs. Murray were fighting; I called an officer and went to the room; saw the lady was dead; she lay on the bed with her feet fairly resting on the floor; Murray was on the bed with a pillow under his head; he was in a sort of sleep; the officer took hold of him and shook him, and he raised his head and opened his eyes; went up to him and he gave me his hand; I asked him what was the cause of this? he said "Trouble"; I asked if he had killed his wife and he said "Yes"; I asked if I could do anything for him, and told him he was dying; he told me to send for a priest; told me there was a paper in his coat pocket which would explain all; found the paper (paper identified); the officer then went for a doctor; first saw the pistol in the hand of the officer; saw a razor on the floor; it had probably fallen from the table; he put his hands on his wife's face and said, "Poor girl, if you had done what was right this would not have happened."

Mrs. Susan Miller sworn—I keep the boarding-house where Murray boarded; Murray and his wife boarded with me since last fall; on Saturday afternoon I was down stairs and heard three cracks; did not think of shooting until Mrs. Luty came down and said something was wrong in Murray's room; Murray then called me, and went up and looked in the room, but did not go in; Murray said, "Poor Mary, we will both have to die;" his wife had a good deal of blood about her; we sent for an officer.

The jury, after a short deliberation, agreed upon the following verdicts:—First. That the said Mary Murray came to her death by violence (gun-shot wounds) inflicted upon her by her husband John H. Murray, on the afternoon of Saturday, March 25, 1871, at his boarding house, No. 449 North Fifth street.

Second. That the said John H. Murray came to his death by suicide (shooting himself with a pistol), on the afternoon of Saturday the 25th of March, 1871, at his boarding-house, No. 449 North Fifth street.

A PITCHED BATTLE AT TWENTY-FOURTH AND PINE STREETS.—Officer Dalton, of the Fifth district, yesterday afternoon, at Twenty-fourth and Pine streets, arrested for disorderly conduct one Francis Maguire, a young man just emerging from his teens. A crowd collected around the officer, and they were determined Maguire should not be taken. At this moment Officer Brannon came up, but the gang renewed the attack; pieces of brick and stones were thrown, one of which knocked out two of the latter official's teeth. Maguire was released by the mob and was running away, when Officer Dalton drew his pistol, fired, and brought down his game with a shot in the leg. Maguire was taken to the hospital, and his father, who was quite prominent in the attack, was placed under arrest and held in $800 bail by Alderman Morrow.

DAUPHIN COUNTY—COUNTERFEITERS IN IRONS.—Deputy United States Marshals Ridgway and O'Malley arrived in the city on Saturday afternoon last, having in irons three notorious counterfeiters, who have for years past been infesting a den in Harrisburg, kept by one Michael Kerns, who is now in jail at that place on a similar charge. It will be recollected in the hearing before the United States Commissioner some days ago, an individual known as the "Flying Dutchman" figured prominently in the doings in the Kerns case. The prisoners will have a hearing before United States Commissioner Craig Biddle to-morrow.

BURGLARY ON SOUTH EIGHTH STREET.—The dwelling of Charles Server, on Eighth street, near Lombard, was entered on Saturday night last and robbed of a quantity of clothing and other articles. Officer Carrigan, who is stationed in that vicinity, subsequently succeeded in arresting two colored men on suspicion of the burglary. Their names are Charles St. Clair and Thomas Brown, and on the person of each were found various articles which have been identified by Mr. Server as his property. The prisoners will be before Justice Kerr at the Central Station this afternoon.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM EPILEPSY.—A colored man was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday morning, with cuts upon his head, and died shortly after. It was supposed that he had met with foul play, but it is ascertained that he was taken to the hospital by a servant who saw him fall at Sixth and Locust streets, in a fit, and strike his head violently against the curbstone.

THE MONTHLY MEETING of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held this evening in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, corner Eighteenth and Arch streets. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Willits, F. Ratchford Starr, Esq., and George W. Mears, Esq. The work of the association, and the new enterprises about to be organized, including the Home for Young Men, will be fully explained.

AN INCENDIARY PLOT FOILED.—Incendiaries, at an early hour yesterday morning, stuffed between the weather-boards of Reaney's wheelwright shop, at Moyamensing and Washington avenues, a lot of rags saturated with oil, and then set fire to them. The timely arrival of Officer Rementer, of the Second district, who extinguished the flames, prevented what might have become an extensive conflagration.

UNSUCCESSFUL ROBBERS.—Last night thieves made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the hardware store of Curtis & Hand, corner of Market and Decatur streets. They had entered the place and ransacked it, but were frightened off before they had time to pack up any of the articles.

CHARITY.

The French and German Fund.

Anthony J. Drexel, Esq., Treasurer of the French and German Relief Fund, reports the following additional subscriptions:—

Mrs. R. J. Lippincott	$150·00	H. H. Mears & Son	$30·00
Lippincott & Trotter	25·00	J. H. Michener & Co	50·00
Cash	10·00	L. Knowles & Co.	25·00
W. R. Leeds	100·00	J. F. Sinnott	25·00
V. C. Sweatman	25·00	Hoffman, Kennedy & Co	50·00
Francis Perot Sons	25·00		
L. Dickinan & Co.	25·00	J. Kebler, 5 bbls. crackers.	
Edward Maule	20·00		
J. Laudenslager	10·00	J. Hartman, 5 bbls. crackers.	
A Friend, per Rev. Mr Furness	10·00	Howard Henchman & Son	25·00
Collections by Nathan Brooke:—		Beatty & Hay	25·00
C. S. Grove	50·00	James Steel & Co.	25·00
Brooke, Colket & Co	25·00	Received from Harry Markoe, Treasurer, being proceeds of an amateur concert for the French	410·00
Theo. Wilson & Co., 10 barrels crackers.			
Watson & Bro., 5 do.		Amount previously acknowl'ged	17,882·55
Col. Robt. Gray	50·00		
John McAller & Sons	25·00	Total	$19,192·55
S. J. Conely & Co	25·00		

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY IN MARKET STREET.—Two of the Insurance Patrol, named James Verden and George Stillman, yesterday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, heard the noise of footsteps in the silk and notion store of Messrs. Watson & Janney, No. 323 Market street. The police were immediately notified, and the premises were examined, but as no place was discovered whereby the thieves gained entrance, the search was given up. At 6 o'clock, however, two men were seen to jump from the second-story window to a shed, and from thence to the yard of a stable in the rear. The follows told a plausible tale to the livery-stable man, and as he was not aware at the time that they had come from the silk establishment, they were allowed to go on their way. When the premises were examined, two valises packed with silk patterns, gloves, etc., were found, together with a dark lantern and a jimmy. The thieves had gained admittance to the place by a trap-door in the roof. Had they not been disturbed, all of Sunday would have been allowed them for operations, and Sunday night might have observed an entensive burglary.

PERJURY AND LARCENY AS BAILEE—THE ATTEMPED ASSASSINATION OF BROOKS.—This morning Lewis Wood, alias Husselman, was arrested at the instance of Mr. J. Atwell, upon the charge of perjury, wilfully and maliciously, in the case of Commonwealth vs. Atwell, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, in January, 1870, and also in the case against Atwell before Alderman Kerr, in September, 1869. He is alleged to have said in his testimony against Atwell, on these two occasions, that the latter had conspired in the attempt to murder Revenue Detective Brooks, in having promised the would-be assassins $25 and a watch if he would aid in putting that vigilant officer out of the way.

On this charge Alderman McColgan bound Wood over until Wednesday afternoon at five o'clock.

He is also charged with larceny as bailee, by Miss Mary Russell, who charges that she gave him, to store away, $105 worth of furs, and that he disposed of them for his own emolument. On this charge he was held in $500 for a further hearing also.

OFFICIAL PERMISSION TO FIRE A SALUTE.—Mayor Fox this morning received the following communication, which explains itself:—

ARMORY CO. A, 11TH REGIMENT N. G. OF PA., PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1871.—Hon Daniel M. Fox—Dear Sir:—The undersigned would respectfully represent to your Honor that the Committee of Arrangements of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion, to be held in this city on the 28th inst., have directed that a national salute be fired at sunrise on that day at Broad and Market streets, and have placed him in charge of the guns for that purpose. He respectfully requests, therefore, that you will permit him to carry out the wishes of the committee in this matter, over your official signature.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WALTER S. MORRIS,
Capt. 11th Regiment Infantry N. G. of Pa.

Upon which the Mayor made the following endorsement:—

"Permission is hereby given as asked for, care being taken to prevent accident, and also to notify the neighborhood so as to prevent breaking windows.

"D. M. FOX, Mayor."

March 27, 1871.

RIOTOUS GANG ARRESTED.—Sergeant Gilcrist and a squad of officers of the Seventh district yesterday afternoon arrested at St. John and Buttonwood streets, William Mead, Charles Baird, and William Grull, who were rioting and fighting in that locality. The man Grull is the amiable gentleman who nearly beat the life out of a man with a chair at Third and Buttonwood streets some time ago. The prisoners were before Alderman Cahill, and Grull was placed under $800 bail and the others held in $600 bail each.

TOUGH STRUGGLE WITH A DRUNKEN MAN.—James Gladhill was drunk at the Chesnut Street Bridge last night, and disposed to fight everybody. Officer McGranigan, upon attempting to arrest him, came very near being thrown over into the Schuylkill by the infuriated Gladhill. The physical energy of the drunken man was somewhat diminished by a crack on the head with the policeman's club. After a lively tussle Gladhill was overcome, the nippers placed upon him, and he was taken to the station house. Aldermman Randall held him to bail.

PROJECTED CUSTOM HOUSE CHANGES.—Hon. John W. Forney, the new Collector of the Port, intends making some changes. Mr. David Houston, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, now on duty at this port, it is rumored is appointed Deputy Collector *vice* O. G. Hempstead, of the Twenty-ninth ward. Mr. Houston is from the western part of the State. The Cashier is to be Mr. Forney's son-in-law, with one of his sons as Assistant Cashier.

CONSUL TO AUSTRALIA.—Mr. Thomas Adamson, of this city, departed on Saturday evening last for Melbourne, Australia, to which he has been recently appointed United States Consul. Mr. Adamson goes to San Francisco, and thence to Australia, by the new line of steamships. Mr. Adamson was formerly Consul at Honolulu and Pernambuco.

CUT A POLICE OFFICER.—Officer Briarty, of the Fifth district, was badly cut in the hand with a meat knife yesterday afternoon, by a brute named Archibald Burns, who lives at Seventh and Lombard streets, and who was engaged at the time of the arrest in kicking and beating his wife and children. Burns has been placed under bail by Alderman Morrow.

DISPOSED TO FIGHT.—A fighting individual, giving the very suggestive name of Fullman, last evening was arrested at Twenty-third and Callowhill streets by Officer McGuigan, of the Schuylkill Harbor police. The Fullman has been placed under $500 bonds by Alderman Pancoast.

ROBBERY.—The dry goods house of T. C Cardell, No. 203 Church alley, was entered by robbers last night, who forced open a window by the aid of jimmies. They carried off 34½ yards of brown corduroy and 12½ yards of black velveteen.

SNOW.—The snow fell to the extent of three inches at Chesnut Hill last night.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 27.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $31 per ton.

Seeds — Cloverseed is in limited demand, and cannot be quoted over 8¾@9c. per pound. Timothy is nominal at $6·90@7. Flaxseed, if here, would command $2·10.

The Flour market is quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up a few hundred barrels, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $6@6·25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7·25@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7·25@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Rye Flour sells at $5·75. In Corn Meal no sales.

The Wheat market is steady, but the volume of business is light. Sales of Indiana red at $1·69@1·70; 400 bushels Indiana amber at $1·72; Ohio red at $1·68@1·70, and amber at $1·72@1·75. Rye sells at $1·05 for Pennsylvania. Corn meets with a limited inquiry at the recent decline. Sales of 1700 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware yellow at 81@82c., and Western mixed at 80c. Oats are firmly held, and 5000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 67@68c.

In Barley and Malt no sales.

Whisky is quiet at 92½c. for Western iron-bound

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, March 27.—The receipts of Beef Cattle are more liberal this week, but there is no falling off in the demand, and the recent advance is well maintained. Sales of choice at 9@9½c., fair to good at 7@8c., and common at 4½@6½c. per pound, gross. Receipts, 1839 head.

Head.
64 Owen Smith, Lancaster county, 8½@9½.
50 D. Smyth & Bros., Lancasterr co., 7½@9.
60 Dennis Smyth, Lancaster co., 7@8½.
65 A. Christy, Lancaster county, 8@9½.
67 Jas. Christy, Lancaster co., 7@8½.
10 Dengler & McCleese, Western, 7½@9½.
75 P. McFillen, Lancaster county, 8@9½.
85 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 7½@8½.
120 James S. Kirk, Lancaster co., 7@9.
20 B. F. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8@9.
50 James McFillen, Western, 8@9½.
80 E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8½@9½.
60 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 8@9½.
209 J. J. Martin & Co., Western, 7@9.
125 Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co. 8@9½.
54 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co., 7½@8½.
30 H. Chain, W. Penna., 6@7½.
30 H. Chain, Jr., Western Pa., 5½@7½.
45 L. Frank, Lancaster co., 7½@8½.
81 Gus. Schamberg, Lancaster co., 7½@8½.
100 Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 8@8½.
10 James Clemson, Lancaster county, 7@9½.
88 Thos. Duffy, Cumberland co., 7½@8½.
45 John McArdle, Western, 8½@9½.
22 E. & L. Chandler, Chester co., 8@9.
42 Elcorn & Co., Lancaster co., 7@8.
50 Leavenstine & Co., Montgomery co., 6@6½.
17 L. Horn, Maryland, 4½@5½.

Cows and Calves are in good request at very good figures. Sales of 200 head at $40@70.

In Sheep there is considerable activity at a further advance. Sales at 6½@8c. per lb. gross. Receipts 10,000 head.

Hogs are in small supply